RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 227- BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
25 Sept.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 „	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,993
20 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,431
22 „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 „	RANCHI ..		16,657
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 „	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 „	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 „	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 „	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 „	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA ..	10,941
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,83

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—

„—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

„—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allowed will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in bothditions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th „	MANDALA ..	8 246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
24th „	MANDALA ..	8.246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,758

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th „	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th „	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	For Australia. Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. connecting at Colombo with MOLDAVIA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
24th Sept.	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi
25th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
27th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
29th „	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
29th „	BABALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	26 Sept.	4 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Nov.

* Passenger Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE:

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

BANKING

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 1|2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1|2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS.
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1854
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,66
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

Manufactured at
THE MOST UPTODATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

produces most perfect concrete.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT"
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS:
SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

East & West Ins. Co., Ld.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus.
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA
Manager
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, IT'S Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 33, Latouche Road, Lucknow.

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent)

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, able to handle the upper standards. Pay between Rs. 60 and Rs. 80 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials stating full terms to the CHAIRMAN, EDWARD MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Borsad, District Kaira.
A 27353

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—A REAL BARGAIN. Rs. 750 or near offer. Original cost with extra types Rs. 2,900. American Multigraph No. 4, Printing Machine. Complete with Stand, Spare type and accessories. In perfect working order. May be seen at any time at Ghorpuri Barracks, Poona. Apply to the PRESIDENT, REGIMENTAL INSTITUTES, 1st Bn. The Royal West Kent Regiment.
N 27379

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams: "CALHOTEL."

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Bodwa Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO MILL OWNERS AND MANAGERS.—THE REED is a very important member for the production of High Class Cloth, and in these days of Keen competition the durability of the reed in regular weaving, is a deciding factor in your selection of Reeds required.

Therefore, you must have a 'Presto' Reed, which weaves even cloth, less shuttle wear, and are more durable than any others, and above all, are supplied at PRESENT MARKET PRICES, ruling in India, by all Mill Stores Merchants of repute.

Every Reed is labelled 'PRESTO BRAND' as guarantee of quality, and made only by T Jones and Co., Ltd., Preston, England. Established 1907. The largest makers to India for many years.

This year we have already shipped over 24,000 Reeds to India. Ring up the following Telephone Nos. for your requirements:—

301, 309.

Consignments arrive from October.

T R3779

BENARES SILK CLOTHES.—Benares Gowri Saris of any colour 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 cubits, Rs. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Benareshi Genuine Saris (gold embroidered) Rs. 30 to Rs. 400. Jacket and Blouse pieces Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. Suit and Shirting clothes, Chadars (Dopattas) Rs. 8 to Rs. 50. German Silver Toys for girls (32 set), Rs. 4-8, 3-4, 2-4. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. BENARES TRADING CO., Dasaswanudh, BENARES CITY.
T R3614

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock good. will secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 26807

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A MATCH, either a virgin or a widow, for a young Muslim Graduate, who belongs to a Royal family. The girl must be sensible and must afford to bear his English expenses for three years in England. No restrictions of caste and creed. For further particulars apply to Box No. 1815, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3767

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST ENGLISH APPLES and PEARS.—11 lbs. basket for 5/4 only. Orders booked now. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3517

GENUINE MANGO and LICHI GRAFTS 3 yrs' old Rs. 25/, 2 yrs' Rs. 20, 1 yr's Rs. 13/ per doz. respectively. ADVANCE essential. CATALOGUE to be had at one anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GRAFT STORE, DARBHANGA.
F R3761

KASHMIR APPLES. BEST FRUIT.—Rs. 5/8 per 10 lbs. basket including postage. Thin Skinned Walnuts Rs. 5 per basket. Eat and Enjoy. Guchies and Zira Rs. 3 a seer. Saffron Rs. 2/12 tola. Banafsha Rs. 6 a seer, postage extra. For embroidery paper machine, write to:—THE VALLEY STORE BARAMULLA, KASHMIR.
F R3676

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SWADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 30th September to SATURDAY, the 9th October, 1926, both days inclusive.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1926, of Rs. 16 (Rs. Sixteen) per share will be paid from THURSDAY, the 14th October, 1926, between 11-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays and 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on other week days to the shareholders on the Register of the Company on the 30th September, 1926. Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered address of the shareholders on the 13th October, 1926.

By order of the Board,
TATA SONS LIMITED,
Agents, The Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.
27375

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications ar published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. BALUBHAI B. MAZMUNDAR, who was a Job-contractor in the "Bombay Chronicle" Press for several months, has disappeared, without notice to our office and his whereabouts are not traceable.

Notice is hereby given to the customers who had given orders for Job-printing to the said Mr. Balubhai B. Mazmundar that no payments should be made in respect of the job work done to the said Mr. Balubhai B Mazmundar, as accounts have not been adjusted by him, before his disappearance.

All customers are requested to make payments to the Receiver of the Indian Newspaper Co., appointed by the Trustees of the Debenture Holders and necessary receipts will be passed by him.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1926.

(Sd.) S. D. BHEDWAR,
Receiver
On behalf of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE DISTILLERY at Kamptee, Central Provinces (near Kanhan Railway Station, B. N. Railway), having been CLOSED by order of the Central Provinces Government, the whole of the Distillery and Residential buildings valued at Rs. 1,42,918, (a detailed list of which can be had on application), is available for sale.

The nucleus of the Distillery buildings will be retained and put up for sale *en bloc*, and the residential buildings will be sold one by one or collectively.

2. Applications for copy of the Sale List, and other particulars, concerning the buildings, should be made to the Undersigned.

3. The sale is subject to the approval of the Local Government.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Nagpur Division.
Nagpur.
27366

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

5% LOAN OF RS. 13,00,000.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S 6 1/2 per cent. Water Works and Drainage Extension Loan of Rs. 45 1/2 lacs sanctioned by Government of India in their resolution No. 62, dated 30th May, 1923, printed in the preamble of the Bombay Government's resolution No. 2441, dated 6th June, 1923.

Fifth and Sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each i.e. Rs. 13,00,000 in all at 5 per cent.

The Government of India, having accorded their sanction to the raising of the fifth and sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each in the year 1926-27 under their resolution No. 87 Log, dated 8th August, 1925, Department of Education, Health and Lands, and having further accorded their sanction to the reduction in the rate of interest from 6 1/2 per cent. to 5 per cent., the Ahmedabad Municipality proposes to raise the fifth and sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each i.e. Rs. 13,00,000 in all this year at the rate of 5 per cent. on 1st October, 1926. Sealed tenders to be addressed to the CHIEF OFFICER, Ahmedabad Municipality and superscribed 'Tenders for 13 lacs Loan at 5 per cent. are invited so as to reach the Chief Officer not later than 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY. 25th of September, 1926.

Forms of applications for tenders and detailed notification can be had on application to the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, Ahmedabad Municipality.

VALLABBHAI J. PATEL,
President
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
13th August, 1926.
27199

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED

QUALIFIED SANITARY INSPECTOR. Pay of post Rs. 75-5-100 with Cycle allowance Rs. 5. For special terms, see the undersigned, with diplomas and testimonials of experience and good work elsewhere,

T. L. OAK,
Vice-President.
Municipal Committee, Khamgaon.
Dated 19-9-26.
27380

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAROON ADAM, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our clients, Messrs. AHMED SALEMAHOMED DHARAMSEY, CHAMPSEY JIVANDAS and RANCHHODDAS DHANJI, the Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of JADAVJI KARA, deceased, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,079 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New Nos. 984 (a), 995 (b), 1035 (1), Old Survey No. New Survey Nos. 1/8151, 2/8151, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 563 of Bhuleshwar Division, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 2135 to 2138 and Street Nos. 274, 276, 278, 280, 280A, 2, 3 and 1, and bounded on or towards the East partly by the said Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, partly by the property now belonging to Bai Amritbai, widow and Bai Jivibai, daughter of Ludha Velji and formerly belonging to Hormusji Edulji Mistry alias Lelinwalla and partly by the property belonging to Bhicaiji widow of Rattonji Rustomji Kama, on or towards the West partly by the property of Govind Janu Koli, partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Rustomji Edulji Lawyer, on or towards the South partly by the property belonging to the Co-fraternity of Holy Rozaria and partly by the property of Govind Janu Koli and on or towards the North partly by the property now belonging to the said Bai Amritbai, widow and Jivibai, daughter of Ludha Velji and formerly to Hormusji Edulji Mistry alias Lelinwalla and partly by the property belonging to the said Rustomji Edulji Lawyer.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1926.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
27376

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. DAYALJI RATANSEY and PADAMSEY RATANSEY have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, assignment, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 27-29 Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the Collector of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, (if any), will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground (whereof the Trustees of the Church of Nassa Senhora de Esperanca are the Fazandars), containing by admeasurement four hundred and ninety (490) square yards or thereabouts according to the old deeds and (493) four hundred and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts according to the Cadastral Survey situate at Cavel Sercet in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the city of Bombay with the messuages and tenements standing thereon being part of New Survey No. 215 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1804, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3666.67 and 3668 and Old Street Nos. 32.(1) and (2) and New Street Nos. 36.69 and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Joseph Pascoal DeMello but now of Madhowji Jivraj and Naranji Purshottam. On the West by the Portuguese Lane; on the North partly by the property of Joseph Francis Dias and partly by the property of Antoni Joseph DeMello and on the South by a public passage from Dukerwady to Curwady Lane.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1926.
MANCHERSHAH AND NARMADA SHANKER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CAMROODIN HAKIMJI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of Doctor Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 96 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2600, New No. 9617, Old Survey No. 991 and New Survey No. 4238 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7078 and Street Nos. 156-158 and Cadastral Survey No. 4207 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the Sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Doctor Street on the North by the property of Dada Miya Chaglay and on the South by the property of Hassonally Khababhai.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1926.
THAKORDAS & DARU,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27378

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE BANGALOW AT BYRAMJI JIJIBHOY ROAD, BANDRA.

Under instructions from K. M. Taleyarkhan, Esqr., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Abdulla Haji Haroon, Haji Essa, Haji Haroon, Haji Moosa Haji Haroon and Haji Elias Haji Haroon (Insolvents) and with the consent of Bai Halimabai widow of Haji Haroon Janmahomed and also with the consent of Messrs. Jamnadas Parbhudas & Co., Mortgagees and in pursuance of the Order of the Insolvency Court dated 9th August 1926, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction to-morrow Saturday the 25th day of September 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right title and interest of the said Insolvents the said Halimabai widow and of the said Mortgagees in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements and dwelling house or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Bandra Hill in Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra Taluka South Salsette Bombay Suburban District containing by admeasurement 1919 Square Yards or thereabouts (including there in the northern moiety of footway or passage hereinbefore referred to) and forming part of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 39 and denoted as plot No. 226 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Tulsidas Keshavdas on or towards the West by a vacant piece of land belonging to the Bandra Municipality and beyond that by the Byramji Jijibhoy Road running along the seashore and leading to the Land's end or Byramji Point on or towards the North by the property of Miss Menesse and the property of Mr. Unwalla and on or towards the South by the Southern half portion of the passage or footway hereinbefore referred to and beyond that the property of Mr. N. D. Sethna.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Kharas and Co., Solicitors, at their office at 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES OF WHITE COTTON MERCERISED TWILL AND 19 CASES OF WHITE SATIN DUCK.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. Mallookchand and Co. of Mulji Jetha Market, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 27th September 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) September 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

4 cases of White Cotton Mercerised Twill No. 70.

4 cases of White Satin Duck No. 751.
5 cases of White Satin Duck No. 753.
5 cases of White Satin Duck No. 754.
5 cases of White Satin Duck No. 756.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
123, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A WELL-KNOWN LEADING PRESS KNOWN as "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", ALSO "BOMBAY CHRONICLE NEWSPAPER" AS A GOING CONCERN TOGETHER WITH ITS GOOD-WILL, UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY, PLANT, FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Mortgage debenture-holders and on account and risk of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., the assets of the said Indian News Paper Co., Ltd., including the Assets and Good-will of the "Bombay Chronicle" Paper and Press, will be put up to Public Auction by virtue of the power of sale contained in the debenture trust deed, dated the 3rd day of April, 1925, and made between the said Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., of the one part and Messrs. Vithaldas Damodar Govindjee, Khurshed F. Nariman, Nowrojee Hormusjee Belgaumwalla and Sohrab Dadabhoy Bhedwar the trustees of the other part by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The above is on view from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.) daily.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJEE & COY., Attorneys for the vendors at their Office at 23, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT FALKLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for Messrs. Sheriff Devjee Canjee and Dawoodbhoy Nensey, Executors and trustees of the Will of the deceased Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhoy, the mortgagees and on account and risk of Messrs. Ramdas Kalliandas, Venilal Ramdas and Ramanlal Ramdas, the mortgagors and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd January, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT & COY., will on WEDNESDAY, the 13th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of foras freehold land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the South side of Falkland Road, admeasuring about 2235 square yards and registered by the Collector under old Nos. 432, 449, 470, New No. 13913 Old Survey Nos. 40, 23, 41, New Survey No. 1/6972 Cadastral Survey No. 182 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 2595, 2597, 2598, 2600 and Street Nos. 394, 1, 3, 4 and 6 and bounded on the east by the property of Bai Rehmatbai, widow of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel on the West by the property of Shri Gordhanlalji and Girdharlaljee Maharaj on the north by Falkland Road and on the South by the property of the Trustees of Jackeria Jamate Suleman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the trustees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th October 1926, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Coy's Parcel Office, Grant Road.

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, books, umbrellas, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS

The Klondike Stampede!

Turn out! Turn out on the long trail—down the seething waters of Rink Rapids, turbulent, treacherous—on to Five Fingers, whose knuckled pinnacles reach up, clutching, like the stiff digits of a drowning man—up through the sifting snowflakes of Chilkoot Pass, cruel, forbidding, toying with men, stripping them of strength and manhood, wrecking their courage, breaking their hearts, sucking them in, swallowing them—all but the strong, who, toiling on, hungry, frost bitten, answer the magic call—Gold!

Frank Lloyd presents

WINDS of CHANCE

10 Reels

Rex Beach's Romance of the Klondike Gold Rush

With

Anna Q. Nilsson **Ben Lyon**
Viola Dana **Victor McLaglen**

and a great supporting cast including Dorothy Sebastian, Hobart Bosworth, Claude Gillingwater, Philo McCullough and John T. Murray

Directed by Frank Lloyd
maker of "The Sea Hawk"

A First National Picture

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

TIME:— 6-30 and 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA,. ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

"SPORTSMAN" RACE COMPETITION.

CORRECT FORECASTS OF THE RESULT OF THE St. LEGER RACE
(1st Coronach. 2nd Cassot, 3rd Foliation.)
have been submitted by each of the following Competitors:—

H. C. Rennick, Esq., 10, Civil Lines, Moradabad, U. P.
Osborne Masters, Esq., No. 113-3, Ripon Street, Calcutta.
M. F. Hoenstein, Esq., P. O. Box No. 955, 10, Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.
Phs. C. Williamson, C/o Officers, Mess, Lincolnshire Regt., Lucknow.
Sgt. J. Coulson, R. A. O. Corps, School of Instruction, Kirkee.
A. A. Watkins, Esq., 42, Dobson Road, Howrah.
M. Rahmen, 48, Central Avenue, Room No. 18, 2nd Floor, Calcutta.
S. K. Ghosh, 100, Khurut Road, Howrah.
W. R. Lake, Esq., 24, Royd Street, Calcutta.
T. Wingfield, Esq., C/o United Services Club, Calcutta.
A. MacNaughtrie, Esq., 122, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta.
A. R. Keys, Esq., 46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta.
Miss Isie Casey, 17 A, Temple Road, Lahore.
J. Moniz, Esq., Orient Hotel, Rooms 10-12, Carnac Road, Bombay 3.
G. F. Lemeuine, Esq., 1, Allenby Road, Off Elgin Road, Calcutta.
Frank Burghan, Esq., 9, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
Mrs. W. J. Pfeiffer, 31/8, Nowrangpore Lane, Alipore P. O.
M. A. Selner, Esq., 57, Elliott Road, Calcutta.
P. E. David, Esq., "Panakal," Kunnamkulam P. O., Cochin State, S. India.
J. W. Cox, Esq., 13A, Convent Road, Calcutta.
C. J. Tully, Esq., 26, Carnac Street, Calcutta.
Myles Alex Bampton, Esq., C/o E. J. Bampton, Esq., 91, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.
Kumud Ray, 17, Gopal Banarjee Street, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.
C. T. Symonds, Esq., 60, Kelutola Street, Calcutta.
H. Mills, Esq., 2, Lee Road, Calcutta.
Mrs. E. L. Kelly, 3, Carnac Street, Calcutta.
Gunner T. Sutton, 15, Medium Battery R. A., Fort William, Calcutta.

Therefore the prize of Rs. 3,000 has been equally divided and each of the above Competitors receives Rs. 112.

Referring to No. 6 paragraph in the Conditions of Entry, many Entries were received at the Office of the Manager of the Competition after the last post of the day before the Race and therefore such Entries were disqualified.

The next Competition is on the "CESAREWITCH"—13th October, 1926. The Names of Horses entered for the Race will be published as soon as possible. Principal newspapers publish the latest information regarding probable Starters, and Competitors are advised to look out for this information.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

1. Each Entry must be made on a sheet of note-paper, on which Competitors will place the names of the first three horses in the order in which they consider they will finish. Each Entry must clearly state the name of the Race and contain the competitor's name and full address, written in English.

2. Two White Paper Discs embossed with the words, "SPORTSMAN VIRGINIA CIGARETTES" (one of which is packed in each tin of "Sportsman" Cigarettes), or ten Sportsman Packet Fronts must be enclosed with each entry.

3. Competitors may send in as many entries as they like, but each attempt must be on a separate sheet of note-paper.

4. Entries should be enclosed in envelopes clearly addressed to—

The Manager,
"Sportsman" Competition:
Post Box No. 89,
Calcutta.

5. Unstamped or insufficiently stamped envelopes will be refused. It is recommended that Competitors send their Entries by Registered Post.

6. Entries must reach the Manager of the "Sportsman" Competition not later than the last post of the day before the Race is run.

7. No correspondence will be entered into with regard to this Competition.

8. Entries are only accepted on the understanding that the decision of the Manager of the Competition be accepted as final and binding in all matters relating to the Competition.

9. In the event of more than one Competitor forecasting the first three horses correctly, the prize will be accordingly divided. If, on the other hand, no one succeeds in forecasting the first three horses correctly, the prize will be awarded to (or divided between) the effort (or efforts) most nearly correct, as determined by the Manager of the Competition.

10. Entries will not be accepted from the Employees (or their relations) of the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., or its associated Companies.

11. In the event of any of the Races detailed in this advertisement not being held, or being declared void, the Competition relating to such races will automatically become void.

12. Prizes will be promptly paid out immediately confirmatory telegraphed advice is received and Names and Addresses of prize-winners will be published in the principal newspapers as soon as possible after each Race.

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF INDIA, LTD.

SPORTSMAN
THE MILD VIRGINIA CIGARETTE

THE WEATHER.

GENETAL RAIN IN U. P. AND C. P.

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Residual depression near Sutna has given fairly general rain in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. The western disturbance has given local rain in Kashmir.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, East United Provnices, East Central Provinces, and the Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, West United Provinces, Kashmir, Central India East, West Central Provinces and Mysore.

A few falls have occurred in Bengal, Bihar, Northwest Frontier Province, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair and Tavoy one and a half inches; Mergui and Sibsagar one; Tezpur two; Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Bahraich one; Lucknow two; Cawnpore and Mainpuri one and a half; Sonamarg and Ahmedabad three quarters; Saugor three; Pachmarhi one and a half; Raipur three quarters; Marmaone and a half; Cochin one and Salem three quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease in the Central Provinces.—A.P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 23.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 23 Sept 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Sept. 23. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
olaba Point	0 19	67 46	47 20	47 35
Fort ..	0 22	99 74	53 57	52 56
J J.Hospital	0 16	81 57	57 78	49 97

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 23rd September 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.804 inches (.041 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.730 " (.023 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.010
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.5 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 76.9 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.3 degrees (0.1 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.5 degrees (0.7 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 58 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 50 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m WSW
Velocity " " 11 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 153 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10) 6
Rainfall in 24 hours 0 19 inches
Total rainfall during the month 8.18 "
" " " year 70.55 "

DAILY WEATHER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, on Thursday, the 23rd September 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports a light fall of rain. Skies are generally clear and humidity is not far from normal. Temperature was normal except at Hissar, where the maxximum alone was lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 1.35" of rain, Cawnpore 1.34" and Agra a light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and air is generally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was considerably below normal in the whole of the area and the minimum slightly so in the central parts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in most parts of Rajputana. Maximum temperature was locally below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad reports 0.82" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Temperature was markedly below normal over most of the area.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.42" of rain, Saugor 2.80" and Raipur 0.85". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north eastern parts. Maximum temperature was considerably below normal in the region of rainfall.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.19" of rain Ratnagiri 0.50" and Marmugao 1.65". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 85.3 deg. (normal) and the lowest 77.5 deg. 1 degree above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, Poona Nizamabad, and Hyderabad report each a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was normal except at Poona, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The depression is persisting in a feeble condition in the north east of the reporting area and moderate rainfall has continued there. The monsoon is generally weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, and the Konkan, and local in the east United Provinces Gujarat, the Central Proed Provinces, Hyderabad, Malabar and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Punjab, Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was below normal from Gujarat to the east United Provinces.

Forecast.—Decrease in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON THURSDAY THE 23RD OF SEPT 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta	-	0.92	1.31	—0.39	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	-	2.82	5.01	—2.19	7.20
Rawalpindi	0.10	39.12	22.21	16.91	34.77
Lahore	..	16.33	14.75	+1.58	19.62
Hissar	..	18.60	11.14	+7.46	14.47
Ambala	..	27.96	22.86	+5.10	30.49
Delhi	..	23.81	22.04	+1.77	26.84
United Provinces	0.13	25.82	22.79	+3.03	26.90
Agra	1.35	26.07	22.07	+4.00	27.07
Mainpuri	..	34.04	31.79	+2.25	36.17
Jhansi	1.34	28.23	30.78	—2.55	35.98
Cawnpore	..	29.04	32.90	—3.86	39.06
Allahabad	..				
Sind—					
Jacobsabad	..	2.08	2.25	—0.17	3.68
Karachi	..	19.80	5.89	13.71	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner	..	10.27	9.26	+1.01	11.79
Ajmer	..	22.38	18.05	+4.29	20.85
Jaipur	..	28.42	21.36	+7.06	24.21
Kotah	..		25.50		28.23
Mount Abu	0.10	123.66	57.21	66.44	60.76
Kathiawar—	..	42 24	13.12	29.12	14.39
Bhuj	..	2..06	12.36	10.70	13.52
Dwaraka	0.07	50.56	17.14	33.42	18.80
Veraval	0.05	33.97	24.27	+9.70	26.29
Rajkot	..	29.07	19.31	+9.76	21.20
Bhavnagar	..				
Surat	0.06	59.02	37.79	21.23	40.97
Ahmedabad	0.8.	48.49	27.17	21.32	28.83
Deesa	0.06	38.89	23.16	15.70	24.70
Central India W.	..	44.31	26.65	17.66	29.19
Neemuch	0.07	23.45	29.28	—5.83	33.12
Indore	..				
CentralProvinces	0.42	62.69	48.26	14.43	55.11
Jubbulpore	2.80	47.05	39.36	+7.20	44.95
Saugor	..				48.32
Hoshangabad	..	25.98	25.55	+0.41	29.63
Khandwa	..	30.53	25.25	+5.28	31.35
Akola	..	18.54	26.56	—8.02	33.05
Amraoti	..	42.16	41.25	+0.91	48.97
Nagpur	0.02	41.04	44.54	—3.00	51.90
Chanda	0.85	40.55	43.5.	—2.99	50.83
Raipur	..				
Konkan—	0.19	67.46	65.40	+2.06	70.62
Bombay	0.50	110.12	91.67	18.46	99.98
Ratnagiri	1.65	86.48	84.32	—2.16	94.95
Mormugao	..				120.12
Karwar	..				
Bombay Deccan	0.06	13.75	17.12	—3.37	22.23
Malegaon	..	15.91	16.27	—1.26	22.35
Ahmednagar	0.11	19.35	18.83	×0.50	27.11
Poona	0.03	21.90	20.09	+1.85	28.45
Sholapur	..	13.50	12.66	+0.84	20.90
Satara	0.09	46.54	37.27	+8.27	50.13
Belgaum					
Hyderabad—	..	27.74	22.38	+5.36	27.53
Aurangabad					
Nizamabad	0.13	27.98	34.17	—6.18	43.08
Indur	0.15	16.84	23.26	—6.58	32.27
Hyderabad					
Malabar—	0.13	97.51	104.90	—7.39	125.68
Mangalore	0.07	107.45	85.89	21.56	117.16
Calicut	0.99	87.09	71.08	16.01	114.51
Cochin	..	29.90	28.02	+1.88	64.51
Trivandrum	0.05	35.36	20.21	15.09	84.16
Ceylon- Colombo					
Madras Excluding					
Malabar&Mysore					41.59
Masulipatam					20.51
Bellary	..	8.41	9.68	—1.27	31.23
Cuddapah	..	19.23	17.57	+1.68	50.74
Madras	..	9.29	14.19	—4.90	35.37
Bangalore	0.34	17.77	17.53	+0.24	22.29
Coimbatore	..	6.57	5.24	+1.33	33.18
Trichinopoly	..	14.14	10.21	+3.93	54.98
Negapatam	..	5.84	9.65	—3.81	

CROP REPORT.

Half-weekly Crop Reports for the 23rd September 1926.

Punjab—Amritsar. Coton crop excellent. Cotton plants in ower and also showing bolls at several places.

Ferozepore. All crops doing well. Toria and gram sowing progressing.

Multan. Cotton plants ready for picking. All crops doing well. Gram and barley being sown.

Delhi. Present weather favourable for standing crops.

United Provinces—Agra. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Cawnpore. Rain proving injurious to irrigated cotton. Sunshine wanted generally for standing crops. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Rajputana—Beawar. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop satisfactory. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Berar—Amraoti. Cotton crop prospects improving. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon. All crops doing well. One or two rainfalls shortly will benefit standing crops and rabi crops.

Khandesh—Dhulia. Cotton plants healthy. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon. All crops doing well.

Broach—Broach. Cotton plants want fine weather. Excessive rain southern districts.

Ahmedabad and Kathiawar—Viramgam. Wadhwan. Cotton plants flourishing.

Nil.

Dholera. Nil.

Bhavnagar. Nil.

Sholapur—Barsi. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton plants in flower. Food grains doing well.

Soolapur. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dharwar—Hubli. Nil.

Madras—Bellary. Cotton large area sown this year.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	58 0 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass English	1¼	57 0 0
Brass English	1½	57 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 4 0
Brass, English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	56 12 0
Brass German	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 0 0
Copper German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1¼	61 0 0
Panchteka Join.		31 0 0
Copper English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		25 8 0
Lead, country		23 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	55 12 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	55 0 0
Koker Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		61 8 0

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 22.

Copper English Best Selected £64 3/4.
Copper Braziers £73 1/2.
Yellow Metal £68 3/4.
Spelter Hard £30 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £16 3/8.
Tin Block £304 1/4.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Sept. 23.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	"	0 11 9
Century	"	0 11 3
Jacob	"	0 11 6
E. D. Sassoon	"	6 11 0
Elphinstone	"	0 11 0
Apollo	"	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 6
Century 21½-92½	"	1 15 9
Century 6404/8705	"	1 0 0
Hindustan Mills	"	1 0 6
Fagal (Mahal)	"	1 0 6
Phoenix	"	1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	"	0 15 9
Manekji (Patangia)	"	0 15 9
Kaliamardan	"	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	"	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	"	1 0 44
David Mills	"	1 0 6
Apollo Mill	"	1 0 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 0 6
Gold Mohur	"	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	"	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	"	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	0 14 9
Sakuntala	"	0 14 9
Sundari Brand	"	0 14 9
Globe	"	0 14 0
Rachael	"	0 14 6
Palkhi	"	0 15 0
Maher	"	0 15 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	"	0 15 6
Textile	"	0 15 6
Century	"	0 15 0
Maher	"	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 1 6
Jacob	"	1 0 6
Century	"	1 1 6
Mun Mill	"	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 0 6
Century	"	1 0 6
Jacob	"	0 15 6
Mun Mill	"	1 0 0
1386 Tata	"	3 0 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Ptr piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	"	4 0 0
Century	"	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	"	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	"	4 8 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	"	11 1 0
2020 Jacob	"	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	"	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	"	5 12 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	"	3 4 0
Hindustan	"	8 5 0
E D Rachael	"	7 2 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Textile	"	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 15 9
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent	"	2 5 0
Apollo David	"	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12. 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 0
Great	"	1 3 0
Phoenix	"	1 3 0
Kohinoor	"	1 3 0
Tata	"	1 3 0
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	"	1 0 0
Mahel	"	1 0 0

11 o'clock
ON TIME · EVERY TIME
ANYWHERE-EVERYWHERE
THE PRECISION ALARM
11 A.M.
How goes the time? Eleven o'clock! You have "broken the back" of your morning's duties and you have time in hand. A happy state of things. Work well done, and only attained by knowledge of how the minutes pass. Knowledge that costs but a glance at your Precision Alarm.
West End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
11 P.M.
"Right! I'll call with the car at 11.15." Milady must be fetched at the right time, which means leaving the house at 11 exactly. So your punctuality signally depends upon knowing when 11 o'clock has arrived.
The most knowledgeable thing in time-keepers is the Precision Alarm.
PRECISION ALARM
With Radium Dial

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

WEEKLY REPORT.

(From Chhaganlal M. Parkh, Share Dalal).

Jute Shares:—This section continued quiet with an insignificant amount of business having been put through in buyers' favour. Howrahs and Clives went down to Rs. 39 and 35 under selling pressure and closed at 39 and 35/2. Higher denominations had lost about 5 to 10 points. This scarcity of business is accounted for by the uncertainty which hangs over the market about final Jute Forecast, which will be published from 22nd to the 29th instant. At the close the tone of the market was quiet but steady.

Cotton Shares:—There has been little doing in this section. Dunbar was quoted at 136 and Keshavram at 3/11.

Coal Shares:—The market has again become slack with the preponderance of sellers. Considering the last week's closing quotations all the prices show a small decline.

Miscellaneous Section.—Business in this section was comparatively smaller in volume than has been the case for last few weeks. A good deal of business was put through in Railway shares at better rates.

Government Securities:—On account of the buying enquiry from Bombay, this section remained firm, and a fair amount of business was put through at full rates in almost all the securities. The Imperial Bank's rate of interest remained unchanged at 4 per cent.

Rubber Shares:—There has been more doings in this section and prices, in many cases, appreciated further.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Jute:—Albion 465, Alliance 454, Anglo-India 350, Auckland 242, Barnagore 178, Bally 180, Birla 7/14, Belvedere 497, Budge Budge 435, Caledonian 500, Chapdani 140, Clive 35/8, Craig 4/4, Cheviot 260, Dalhousie 387, Delta 479, Empire 49, Fort Gloster 760, Fort William 270, Gondalpara 865, Gourepore 648, Hukumchand 11/12, Hooghly 71, Howrah 30/4, Kamarhatty 558, Kankinarrah 443, Kelvin 725, Khardah 410, Kinnison 250, Lansdowne 200, Lawrence 560, Lothian 420, Naihati 410, National 29, New Central 530, Noorthbrook 48, Nudea 42, Orient 220, Presidency 7, Reliance 62, Scorah 25, Standard 405, Union 520, Waverly 6, Hessian 14/7, Jute 61.

Cotton:—Agra United -/10, Dunbar 141, Keshavram Cotton 4.

Miscellaneous:—B.I. Corporation 4/12, B.I. Corporation D. 2/14, Burma Corp. 11/12, I.I. Still 6/12, Marshalls 4, Titagar Paper 6/2, Imperial Bank 1460, Imperial Conty. 350.

Remarks:—Jute shares closed better owing to good Jute Crop Final Forecast of 1 crore nine lakhs bales. Advisable buying Jute shares. Government Securities remained unchanged. 3½ per cent Government Paper 77¼, 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 108/8, 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88/8.

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Sept. 23.

A further drop of 18 to 11 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on further hedge selling on favourable weekly weather report. Liverpool has been reported 5 points lower.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables dated 22nd inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Market quiet and lower in consequence of favourable reports of crop. New York friends telegraph, short covering, better trade demand."

"Think market discounting Bureau 15,300,000 bales. U. S. Government weekly weather report favourable."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends.—

"The weekly waether report of the U. S. Agricultural Bureau reports the weather favourable except in the storm area East, picking progresses favourably. The crop is opening rapidly but insects active in the entire West and North Central Sections.

The average of the various private estimates is as follows:—

Condition 57.8 per cent. Crop 15,188,000 bales

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugais' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 22nd inst. as under:—

"Weekly weather report favourable."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 22nd inst. (10.55 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Weather continues favourable."

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s report:—

The expected reaction in America fails to materialise and the decline continues, whilst the Trading remains indifferent. The crop is apparently making excellent progress and we can see nothing in the situation to encourage the Bulls, but a large short interest is accumulating and this fact should not be ignored as any unfavourable development is likey to cause heavy short covering and bring about a complete change in market conditions. We are therefore in favour of taking profits at this level.

In the local market prices are too high.

In consequence of further decline being reported in American futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs 313 i.e. Re. 2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May, and after fluctuating within a rupee and a quarter closed at Rs. 314. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 314½ and closed at Rs. 314. Japanese and Commission Houses were sellers whilst jobbers were moderate buyers.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 298½ and going upto Rs. 299 closed at Rs. 298 3/4. Commission Houses and Bazar operators were moderate buyers of Broach and Oomra, whilst Shroffs were sellers F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 253½.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Fully Good Broach April/May	314
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	254
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	299

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Description	F Good	Good F.G	Fair
M. G. Bijapur	334	324	314
M. G. Miraj	374	364	354
M. G. Oampta	374	364	354
M. G. Cambodia	399	389	379
M. G. Southerns	334	324	314

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Fully Good Broach April/May	314
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	254
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	299
Good Southens Sept.	320

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd Sept., 1926:—

Cotton	3,952 Bales.
Wheat	17,571 Cwts.
Linseed	3,004 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	17 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	7 Cwts.
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	1,319 Cwts.
Castorseed	2,056 Cwts.
Rice	83,283 Cwts.
Myrabollams	2,024 Cwts.
Cottonseed	750 Cwts.
Mowraseed	1,654 Cwts.
Gram	352 Cwts.
Juwar	1,468 Cwts.
Masur	nil
Barley	837 Cwts.
Bajri	898 Cwts.
Coal	4,105 Tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 23.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year
Khandesh	44	818	633
Central India	226	3,993	3,526
Berar and Nagas	2	331	997
Hyderabad-Gaorani	10	63	125
Beras	157	841	2,402
Central Provinces	..	84	1,307
Total Comras	449	6,130	8,990
Dholera	..	613	2,067
N.W. Provinces	26	779	962
Rajputana	419	2,405	793
Sind-Punjab	104	4,831	1,556
Broach	..	9	..
Ocompta & Dharwar	408	2,248	5,885
Westerns-Northerns	..	2,854	3,887
Cocconada	..	..	5.8
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	2,5.0	2,685
Persian	214	1,208	556
American	..	2,996	128
Egyptian and African	2,332	5,965	7,663
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..
Total	3,951	29,668	35,607

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept to 16th Sept, This year	Last year
Europe	2,932	10,734	19,015
Japan & China	300	8,553	18,063
Coast Ports	180	353	545
Up country by Rail.	..	5,244	122
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	3,287	5,278
Total	3,432	28,076	43,023

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.
Ready mill terms.

Bengal Superfine M G	295/300	.....
Bengal Fine M G	260/70	.....
Bengal F G M G	235/45	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	260/65	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	230/35	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/35	.....
Wardha-Hinghat Fine M G	325/30	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	325/30	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	305/10	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	310/20	.....
Arvi Fine M G	315/25	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	295/305	.....
Khargaon-Akola Fine M G	295/300	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	265/75	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	255/65	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	335/45	.....
Broach F G M G	315/25	.....
Muthia Fine M G	245/55	.....
Muthia F G M G	230/35	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	345/55	.....
Westerns Good M G	300/5	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	315/20	.....
Cambodia F G M G	375/85	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	355/65	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	300/10	.....
Dhollera F G M G	300/10	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 22.

October	15.63 —.16
December	15.80 —.18
January	15.90 —.18
March	16.15 —.15
May	16.41 —.11
Middling Spot	16.45 —.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 22.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 59,000 bales —17,000.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales +2,000.

Day's Exports to the Continent 17,000 bales +13,000.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 22.

October	15.64 +.16
January	15.87 +.17
Middling Spot	15.66 +.16

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

September	8.61 —.05
October	8.54 +.05
November	8.48 +.04
December	8.52 —.04
January	8.55 —.05
February	8.56 —.05
March	8.62 —.05
April	8.62 —.05
May	8.66 —.05
June	8.66 —.05
July	8.66 —.05
August	8.63 —.05
September	8.60 —.05
Middling Spot	9.09 —.06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

September	16.46 +.03
October	16.21 —.07
November	16.06 —.07
December	16.00 —.08
January	15.95 —.08
February	15.90 —.08
March	15.89 —.09
April	15.86 —.10
May	15.83 —.10
June	15.83 —.10
July	15.78 —.10
August	15.78 —.10
September	15.78 —.10
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	18.00 —.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

Sales at Liverpool 10,000 bales +4,000.
Sales on Speculation 300 bales —200.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 30 bales —120.

New York 11 a.m.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

October	15.83 —.09
January	16.10 —.07
March	16.33 —.08

New York Noon Call:—

October	15.79 —.04
January	16.05 —.03
March	16.30 —.01

New Orleans 9 a.m.:—

October	15.84 —.05
January	16.04 —.08

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

Scinde Good	16.10 —.05
Scinde Fully Good	5.40 —.05
Scinde Fine	6.70 —.05
Bengal Good	6.20 —.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.50 —.05
Bengal Fine	6.80 —.05
Oomra Good	7.05 —.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.35 —.05
Oomra Fine	7.65 —.05
Broach Good	7.30 —.05
Broach Fully Good	7.70 —.05
Broach Fine	8.10 —.05

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 22.

Cottonseed Bombay—
£7 1/2 Sept.-Oct Shipment Quoted.
Castorseed Bombay—
£15 1/4 Sept.-Oct Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£19 3/4 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 22.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
Oct-Dec per cwt 17/6
Jan-March per cwt 17/9
July-Sept per cwt 16/3
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
Jan-March per cwt 17/10
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
Jan-March per cwt 17/10 3/4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 22.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb—
53/7 1/2 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe per 62½ lb—
54/9 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Firm but quiet.
Wheat Australian—
55 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Firm but quiet.
Wheat Choice White Karachi—
55 Sept Shipment Paid.
55 Sept-Oct Shipment Quoted.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 22.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot—
1s. 8 5/8d. Buyers.
1s. 8 3/4d. Sellers.
Pale Crepe lb Spot—
1s. 8 1/4d. Buyers.
1s, 8 1/2d. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 22.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£17-5-0 Sept.-Oct Shipment Sellers.
£17-7-6 Oct.-Nov. shipment sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 22.

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt—
30/6 Oct.-Dec Delivery Buyers.
31/7 1/2 Jan.-April Delivery Buyers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 22.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality Spot 17 1/2.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 22.

Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15 7/8 Oct.-Nov Shipment Hull Paid.
Market:—Demand has been very poor.
Linseed Bombay—
£18 3/8 Sept.-Oct Shipment Nominal.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay September 23

Mill shares remained steady with small fluctuations.

There was speculative purchases in Tata Steel shares. Deferred opened at 225 improved to 236/4. Cosed 232/8. Ordinary opened at Rs. 60/12, improved to 63 but cosed at 62/8. Tramways declined to 129/6. Cement shares were weak. Katni done at 125 and Katni Defd. at 380.

A big lot of Tata Construction placed at Rs. 46.

E. D. United opened at Rs. 1/3 improved to Rs. 1/5 but closed weak at Rs. 1/3. Burmah Trading, Tata Powers and Andhra were neglected to-day. Alcocks declined to Rs. 252/8. Imperia Bank improved to Rs. 1392/8 with partly paid at Rs. 350.

Bank of India declined to 77/8.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2½	77 8
Baroda	50	4	83 8
Central Co-operative	50	7½	69
Central	25	1½	27 8
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	83
Imperial	500	40	1390
Imperial Contributory	125	10	350
Union	5	0 4 0	3 14

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	21 8
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	28 8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	145
Katni Cement O.	100	..	125
Katni Cement D.	40	..	345
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7 8
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	47

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.o.	910
Amritsar Pattia	100	10 p.o.	144
Central Province	100	7½ p.o.	117
Dhond Baramati	100	5 p.o.	100
Guzerat	100	6 p.o.	93
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.o.	102
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	73
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.o.	81
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.o.	85
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.o.	95 xD
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.o.	101
Sind Light	100	12 p.o.	155
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.o.	715
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.o	75

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	173 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	260
Scindia Steam	15—0—10	12	

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	76
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	742 8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	1005
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	129 6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64
Karachi Electricity	100	6	9x
Surat Electricity	100	..	67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1097 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.o.	980
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	567 8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	780

PRESS COMPANIES

Barsi Press			466 4
Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	140
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	10.0
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India	1,000	..	950
New Mofussil P.	400	40	600
Vow Prince of Wales	500	61	710
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	680

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown	100	..	252 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	511 4
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	137 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	11 4
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	45
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-a-0	6
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	195
Jost Engineering	100	10	105
Mckenzie	100	30	415
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	690
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	142 8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	77 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	233 12
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	61 8
Thacker	50	..	125
Telephone	50	nil	35

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Empire of India	50	22-8	710
Jupiter	15	..	5 6
New India	25	1y	25 8
Oriental Life	100	30 p.o	1050
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 4
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	445
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	9
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.o.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	915
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	305
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	150
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	85
Century	100	20y	373 12
Central India O.	100	16	551 4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	450
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	152 8
Coorla	100	..	140
Crescent	100	4	191 4
Currimbhoy	250	..	310
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	760
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1 2 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	242 8
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	145
Elphinstone O.	100	..	32 8
Emperor Edward	500	..	237 8
Fazulbhoy	250	25	911 4
Finlay	100	nil	135
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	650
Globe	100	..	32 8
Gokak	100	5	117 8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1650
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	185
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	386 4
Jamabad O.	250	..	70
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		105
Kilachand	25	..	5 12
Kohinoor	500	..	1145
Lakshmi Cotton	4,000	150	5700
Madhora Swindia	100	..	25
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	133 12
Madras United	250	15	505
Manockjee Petit	1,000	30	1900
Mathradas	100	..	125
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	130
Mysore	50	4	117 8
New City of Bombay.	100	10	150
New Great Eastern	300	nil	332 8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	496 4
Phoenix	100	10	430
Premier	100	..	38 12
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	18
Sassoon Silk	500	..	580
Sholapur	1,000	450	8900
Simplex	250	..	148 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	41 4
Standard	500	40	1350
Swadeshi	100	18	542 8
Swan	100	..	155
Tata Mill O.	500	..	125
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2300
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	9 10

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, September 23.

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	445
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	320
Bombay Dyeing			911-4	917-8	911-4	9.5
Century	..	..	391-4	395	391-4	393-12
Central India	..		391-4	395	391-4	393-12
Colaba Land	..					152-8
Crescent	..	..	..			191 4
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	..	..	140
Fazulbhoy			902-12	9164	902-12	911-4
Finlay	..	..	..	..	..	135
Globe	..	..	..	..	..	52-8
Gokak	..	..	..	..	..	117-8
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	..		185
Indore Malwa	..	..	..	..	..	386-4
Kohinoor	..	..	..	..	..	1145
Madhowjee	..	..				135
Mathuradas	..	..				120
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	..	..	86
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	117-8
New Great	..		330-4	336-4	330	332-8
Pearl	..	..	487-8	496.4	487-8	496-4
Pabany	..	..				240
Phoenix	..	..	..	..	..	430
Simplex	..		145	150	145	148-12
Swadeshi			520	521-4	517-8	522-8
Swan Mills	..	..	..	..	..	155
Tata Mill	..	..	..	..	..	117-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..				253-12
Bombay Steam	..	..				172-8
Tram Co. Ord.						129-6
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	..	..	21-8
Central India Mining	..	..	..	..	..	21-8
Indian Cement	..	..				145
Katni Cement Ord.	..					125
Shivarajpur	..	..	..	..	..	47
Tata Hydro		1093	1097-8	1090	1097-	
Tata Iron & Steel Ord			61	63	61	62-8
Tata Iron & Steel Def.		2:6-4	237-8	2.6-4		233-2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 23.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/3.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 102.

5 per cent. Lon due 1935 Rs. 103.

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/6.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/8.

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109|2

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 11/310.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 86/8.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|8

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. 103|8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6.

Tone of Market.—Quiet but steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 22.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £20 1/2.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £122 1/2.

P and O Banking Corporation £10 3/8.

National Bank £47 1/4.

Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £85 3/4.

Conversion Loan £73 3/4.

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 3/8.

Indian Loan 7 per cent £101 1/2.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £57.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £68.

Government Securities 3 per cent £58.

Consols £54 3/8.

War Loan 5 per cent £101 3/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 3/8.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 22.

Silver:—China sold. India bought. Market quiet.

	To-day's price.
Spot	27.13/16
Forward	27.15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 22.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4/4/11½.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1/2 p.c.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT. RATES.

London, Sept. 22.

Bank Bills 3 months 4-9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4-23/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5.1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

BOMBAY RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 Sept.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 Oct.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6d.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Sept.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 5/16 Oct.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 13/32 Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 274 1/2
Bank's buying D D 273 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269 1/2.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1252.
Bank's buying D D 1317.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1330.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 134¼
Bank's buying 60 days 130.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D. 146¼.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 185.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157.

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/8

CROSS RATES—
London—New York 4.85 7/16 22nd inst.
London—Japan 2/0 1/32 22nd inst.
London—Paris 176.40 22nd inst.
London—Belgium 185.00 22nd inst.
London—Swizerland 25.14 22nd inst.
London—Italy 131.00 22nd inst.
London—Prague 164.00 22nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1|5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	1257
American Dollars	275½
Honkong Dollars	146 1/1
Shanghai	185
Japan	134 1/4
Singapore	157

Market steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 22.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.36-3/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.11-3/8
T.T Brussels on London	186.25
T.T. Madrid on London	31.96
T.T. Milan on London	132.67
T.T. Berne on London	25.11
T.T. Paris on London	176.75

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 22.

Demand Bills 485.00

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Gold £4/4/11½ 22nd inst.
Silver London Ready 27 13|16d. 22nd inst.
Silver London forward 27 15|16d. 22nd inst
Silver New York Ready 60 5/8 cts.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 9/16 per cent. 22nd inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 23/32 per cent. 22nd inst.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BULLION

Bombay, Sept 23.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/6.
Sovereigns forward 13/7/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 63/3.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 62/15.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 63-8.

London, Sept. 22.

Bar gold ready sh. 84/11½.
Silver ready d. 27/13.
Silver forward d. 27/15.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady but uncertain. China sold. India bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Ready:—21/7/0.
Vaida Bhadrwa: Opening 21/6/9. Highest 21/7/0. At 5.30 p.m. 21/7/0.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/6/6. Highest 21/6/9. At 5.30 p.m. 21/6/9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho:—Opening 0/1/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Ready:—63/6/0.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 63/4/0. Highest 63/4/3. At 5.30 p.m. 63/4/3.
Vaida Asho: Opening 63, Highest 63/-/6. At 5.30 63/0/6.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 62/14/0. Highest 62/14/3. At 5.30 62/14/3.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Asho:—Opening 1/0/0.
Vaida Kartak: Opening 1/8/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO DAY.

The s.s. "Rawapindi" with English Mails of September 9 due at 5 a.m.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers for European Constituency.

SATURDAY, September 25.

University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 3 p.m.

S.S. "Rajputana" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Sept. 26.

Public Lecture by Miss M. A. Tata on "Women of Yesterday and To day" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty the Hon. Justice Sir L. A. Shah presiding 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Telegraph Notification.—Telegrams for Bahama Islands, Florida and Mobile Alabana are subject to great delay, and are accepted at sender's risk only.

Bank Rate.—Imperial Bank of India Rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

Grant College Medical Society.—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library to day (Friday) at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)

To day's Radio Concert.—A concert programme of Indian Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Friday, the 24th instant, at 9.0 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave length 387 Metres.

Bhuleshwar District Congress.—The adjourned meeting of the members of the managing committee of above District Congress Committee will be held to day (Friday) at 5.30 p.m. in Rashtriya Shala Bombay.

Gita Class.—Swami Sambuddhananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagawad Gita" at Cooper Building, Parel, on Sunday morning at 8.30 a.m. (S.T.)

Steamer Movement.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at noon on the 22nd instant and left there at 5.30 p.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokushima Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 22nd inst., and is due to arrive here on Sunday noon the 26th.

P. O. Thanksgiving Mass Association.—On Sunday (the 26th instant) at 9.30 a.m. the Catholic Staff of the Bombay G.P.O. Ballard Pier and the Town Sub offices will offer their Annual Thanksgiving Mass at Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.

Dr. Paranjpye on University Reform.—Under the auspices of the Young Men's Association, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye will deliver a lecture on 'University Reforms,' on Sunday (the 26th instant) at 5.30 p.m. at the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobitalao, when Shams ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Modi will preside.

Bengal United Football Club.—A General Meeting of the Bengal United Football Club will be held at the Bengal Club Branch Premises (next to Precious Cinema) Lamington Road, Bombay, to-morrow (Saturday) at 7 p.m.

Dr. Paranjpye's Address to Electors.—Dr R. P. Paranjpye, M.L.C., will address his electors (A, B, C & E Wards) at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday, the 26th instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

Parsi Central Association.—The Annual General meeting of the members of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association on Tuesday (the 5th proximo) at 6 p.m. to transact among others the following business, viz. To receive and adopt the Annual Report on the affairs of the Association and the Audited Statement of Accounts as submitted by the Council.

G Ward District C. C.—The adjourned meeting of the above Committee will be held on Sunday (26th instant) at 8.30 a.m. in the above Committee's office. The Council meeting of the above Committee will be held on Sunday (26th instant) at 8.45 a.m. in the above Committee Office.

Electrical Wiremen Examination.—The next examination of Electrical Wiremen will be held simultaneously at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Karachi and Aden commencing from the 25th of October. Applications will be received up to the 4th of October. No application forms will be issued after 1st October.

Saraswat Mahila Samaj.—Under the auspices of the above Samaj a public lecture will be delivered by Shri Shankaracharya (Dr. Karla Kote) on "The Fundamental Principles of Religions" in the Kanara ?.30 p.m. (S. T.) The lecture is open only to ladies.

Women of Yesterday and To-day.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood. Miss Mithan Tata, Bar.-at-Law, will speak on "Women of Yesterday and To-day" on Sunday 26th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty, when the Hon. Justice Sir L. A. Shah will preside.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday morning, the 24th September 1926 at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.)

Postal Notice.—Mails for the Straits Settlements and China, per s.s. "Dalgoma" via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Sunday (the 26th instant).

City's Health.—Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 22nd Sept. to 6 a.m. of 23rd September.

Small-pox attack nil; Death nil.
Cholera Attack nil; Death nil.
Plague Attack nil; Death nil.
Influenza Attack nil; Death nil.
Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 107.
Total mortality this day last year was 73.

Congress Mandate and Coming Elections.—A public meeting under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swaraj Party (Bombay Branch) will be held at 9 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday the 26th instant at Jivaji Buildings, Chikalwadi, Grant Road, when Mr. B. G. Kher will preside and Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Purshotam Tricamdas, K. F. Nariman, Balubhai T. Desai and R. S. Padbidry will address the voters on the forthcoming elections according to the Congress mandate. All are cordially invited to attend.

University Examinations, 1926.—The dates of declaration of the Results are fixed as under:—

1. B.E. (Civil) Examination, Friday, Oct. 29, at 2. 2. B.E. (Mechanical) Examination Friday, Oct. 29, at 2. 3. B.Com. Examination Monday, Nov. 8, at 2. 4. B.A. Pass Examination, Monday, Nov. 8, at 2. 5. B.Sc. Subsidiary Examination Monday, Nov. 8, at 8. 6. First LL.B. Examination Tuesday, Nov. 9 at 2. 7. Second LL.B. Examination Monday, Nov. 15, at 2. 8. Final M.B.B.S. Examination Monday, Dec. 13, at 2. 9. Intermediate M.B.B.S. Examination Friday, Jan. 7, at 2.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS STALL-HOLDERS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the stall-holders of the Municipal Markets of Bombay will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, Bombay, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. to protest against increases of rents of the stalls in the Municipal Markets proposed by the Stalls Committee of the Bombay Municipality. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

MR. JHABWALA'S PROTEST.

Mr. Jhabwala the President of the Municipal Markets Stall-keepers' Association writes as under:—

After a year and a half's lull the Municipality has again entered upon a campaign of exploitation and the stalls Committee has proposed to the standing Committee exhorbitant increases in the rents. Against this a protest is to be raised at to-day's public Meeting to which, I draw the attention of the citizens of Bombay. If any increases are effected in the present scale there is every likelihood of Bazar prices of sundry articles and food stuffs going up. Thus the consumer in Bombay has to pay indirectly to the coffers of the Municipality."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was general and sufficient rain during the week in parts of the Presidency including Sind and Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Sawantwadi and Kolhapur. A break is needed in parts of Gujarat, Kolaba and Rewa Kantha. Standing crops were generally in good condition except in Karachi where they were damaged by rats and in Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and Surat where they were slightly damaged by recent rain. Supply of water for drinking was adequate except in parts of Dharwar. Water for irrigation was generally sufficient except in parts of Poona, Satara and Dharwar. Supply of fodder was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were steady. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

PERCENTAGE BELOW NORMAL.

Sind 25 to 60; Gujarat 30 to 54; Konkan 32 to 48; Deccan 26 to 53; Karnatak 22 to 32.

Persons on Relief:—There were 139 persons on gratuitous relief in the Satara District on the last day of the week ending 11th September 1926.

A vigorous anti-drink propaganda has been started at Trivandurum and it is expected that the whole State will benefit by it. About a dozen workers of the Prohibition League have been making up before the Magistrate and sentenced to various terms of

ALLEGED EXTORTION AND THEFT.

WOMAN'S COMPLAINT AGAINST SON-IN-LAW.

Mr. Nowsherwan H. Jhabwala pleader filed information on Tuesday morning before Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaon Police Court, on behalf of Baiji Heera, a Maratha widow and her daughter Chandriya (21), charging one Kisan Pawar the husband of the second complainant with assault intimidation, extortion and theft.

In the course of their information the complaints alleged that Kisan had taken to dishonest means of livelihood for the last two years, and was always insulting and abusing his wife, the second complainant. On the 10th instant the accused went to the house of the first complainant. The latter was absent; but Chandriya and her child were in the house. As he saw them alone, the accused entered the room and forcibly took away the ornaments that were on the person of the child in spite of the protest of Chandriya. He threatened to murder her if she raised any alarm. The ornaments, it was alleged, belonged to the first complaint. In the circumstances, the complainants prayed for process against the accused.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of summons against the accused.

ALLEGED THEFT IN RUNNING TRAIN.

A PRINCE'S SAD EXPERIENCE.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ali Bakza, Secretary to His Highness the Sultan of Makalla, Arabia, reports to the Railway police at Victoria Terminus, that the Prince Nawab Saif Nawaz Jung Bahadur of Makalla was travelling in a first-class compartment of a through carriage in the Madras Mail which left Victoria Terminus at 10 p.m. on Monday last. On arriving at his destination the Prince discovered that pearl and diamond rings and other jewellery valued at Rs. 10,000 were stolen from his cash-box between Bombay and Wadi. The Prince was accompanied by his three servants travelling in the same compartment. The police are making enquiries.

DEAD BODY FOUND NEAR SEA.

On Wednesday afternoon a dead body of an unknown male (aged about 40 years) was recovered by the police at the Back Bay Reclamation, near the Marine Lines. The body was removed to the morgue where the Coroner held an inquest. The evidence showed that the body was lying half hidden under a rock and was naked. There were no marks of violence but was in an advanced state of decomposition the nationality therefore was not identified. The jury returned a verdict of death by drowning in the sea.

SCIENTIFIC PHYSICAL CULTURE

INAUGURATION OF PROF. RAMAMURTI'S INSTITUTE.

The large compound of the Congress House at Girgaum Back Road was overcrowded by the enthusiastic public of Bombay on Thursday evening when Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah performed the ceremony of inauguarating the Scientific Physical Culture Institute started by Prof. Ramamurti. Although the proceedings of the gathering were to commence at 7 p.m., crowds of people began to flock to the Congress House since 5 p.m., and by 6-30 p.m. not an inch of the space was left unoccupied. Besides numerous ladies and gentlemen—both Gujarati and Maharashtrian and a large number of children, Messrs. B. G. Kher, M. C. Chagla, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. B. T. Desai, Baban Gokhale, N. D. Savarkar and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale were also present.

The proceedings commenced with the song "Bande Mataram" recited by girls. Mr. Balubhai Desai in proposing Mr. Jinnah to the chair expressed hopes to see his (Mr. Jinnah's) physique as much developed as that of Prof. Ramamurti in a short time.

Mr. Jinnah who on rising to speak was received with an ovation said, that he had been selected to perform the ceremony of opening the Physical Culture Institute presumably because he had recently served on the Sandhurst Committee. But he was sure that the Sandhurst Committee had no experience of physical culture. He could however say from his recent experience of Europe and America that he was amazed to see the attention paid to the physical training of boys in preparatory schools. As there were no such methods of training in schools in India, Mr. Jinnah hoped that the Institute which he was opening would help young men of the city and create a better class of material for military training.

Continuing Mr. Jinnah wished that he too might be one of the pupils of Prof. Ramamurti and wished the institution every success.

A special exhibition of the abilities of some of the pupils of Prof. Ramamurti then followed. Prof. S. G. Joshi exhibited his command over "Malkhamb," parallel and horizontal bars while Prof. Balmurti stood the test of tug-of-war by neck. A rope was tied round his neck and was pulled on either side by strong men at both ends but the latter could not move. He also broke an iron chain by expanding his chest by breath-

MR. HORNIMAN'S PAPER

TO BE ISSUED ON OCT. 16.

The Secretary, National Newspaper (India) Company, writes:—

The "Indian National Herald," (Mr. Horniman's paper) will be issued on the 16th October, 1926, (Dusserah.)

INDIAN CURRENCY SYSTEM

PROF K T SHAH'S LECTURE.

In the report of Prof. K. T. Shah's lecture, published in "The Chronicle" yesterday, he was reported to have said that India imported 14 to 15 per cent. of the amount of the world's gold production. What he actually said was that of the total world stock of gold of some £4000 million (6,000 crores of rupees) India has about 700 crores or, say, 14 or 15 per cent.

Mr. Shah was also reported to have said that "the total reserve in coin is exactly equal to circulation. What he said was that the total reserve in coin and bullion and in security was equal to the total circulation.

The sentence in the report:—"Every single note had got to be covered by coin or by bullion, in reserve" should have read "every note after or in excess of a certain figure had got to be covered by coin or bullion in reserve."

DEFLATION OF THREE CRORES.

INDIAN CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

"The following is the text of a telegram sent on the 22nd instant by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, in the Finance Department, regarding deflation of Rs. three crores as reported for the 15th instant:—

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber respectfully protest against deflation three crores as reported for the 15th instant, which is identical with sales of Reverse Bills. In view of the crops which will need moving shortly, Committee have no doubt this policy of contracting currency with a view to sustain Exchange is against best interests of India." Reports already received by Committee indicate that prices available to grower in existing monetary conditions are dangerously close to point where it does not pay him to part with his produce. If to this is to be deliberately added tighter money which must follow, the policy now started of contracting Currency, Committee submit Government should gravely consider consequences of such policy obviously started for purpose of supporting Exchange to the artificial figure on which Government seem to be intent."

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

GOVT. DELAY IN PUBLISHING DOCUMENTS.

"The following is the text of a telegram sent on the 22nd inst. by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, in the Finance Department, regarding the Volumes of Evidence and Appendices to the Report of the Royal Currency Commission:—

Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber regret that despite two and a half months elapsed since Report of the Royal Currency Commission submitted volumes of Evidence and Appendices not yet available to public. How do Government expect public to acquaint themselves with details? Committee fear that through this procedure Government will contribute to ignorance of details on the part of the general public and the commercial community regarding the Report."

CONCERT AT MISSION SCHOOL.

The Blue Triangle Club connected with the Indian Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association in Bombay whose goal is total prohibition has organised a Sale of Work and a Concert at the American Marathi High School, Byculla, to-morrow (Saturday) at 4 p.m. The Sale will be opened by Lady Jackson which will be followed by a concert at 6 p.m. The tickets for the concert are fixed at Rs. 2 Re. 1 and annas 8 only. The members of the Blue Triangle Club are ladies who are staunch advocates of prohibition and it is hoped they would receive fitting encouragement.

PROPOSED GYMNASIUM AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Wednesday to consider the Gymnasium question and resolutions were passed confirming the arrangements arrived at by the Gymnasium Sub-Committee with Prof. Rammurshi in connection with the opening ceremony and use of the proposed Gymnasium.

of his muscles and his control over them was simply marvellous and charmed the audience.

Although the programme was a very long one, the chairman requested Prof. Ramamurti to bring the meeting to an end, as the crowd was getting uncontrollable and the rush of spectators was extremely heavy. No further performances were therefore stopped and the meeting terminated with

POONA RACES.

2ND MEETING—3RD DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following are the acceptances for Saturday, the third day of the Second Meeting:—

2 p.m.—THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE. (Div II.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Crown 9-7, Cheerful 8-13, Arabian Star 8-13, Arab Prince 8-11, Hurchan 8-9, Zoolfakar 8-9, Othello 8-8, Hishan 8-7, Sea Spray 8-3, Farooq 8-1, Kummeruzzaman 8-1 Detective 8-0, Money Spinner 7-13, Red Flag 7-13, Amanra 7-12, Nassim 7-11, Najian 7-11, Silver Cloud 6-12.

2-30 P.M.—THE SIRUR PLATE Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,00; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Countrybreds.

May B 9-7, Shirtaj 9-6, Zara 9-5, Drummer Boy 9-5, Gift of Song 9-0, Joviality 8-3, Postern 8-2, Prince Arthur 8-0, Allegory 8-0, Loving Cup 7-10, Asian Princess 7-10, Maud B 7-6, Star Shell 7-4, Milord 7-4, Osbourne 7-2, Jayadevi 7-0 Shewanti 7.

3 P.M.—THE WARWICK PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III

Cuckoo 9-4, Motu Propria 9-1, Pom Pom 9-0, Foreman 8-10, Jovial 8-11, Poet's Dream 8-10, Lowborn 8-10, Wait for Me 8-7, Hill and Dale 8-3, Absorbent 8-0, Pomme Anna 7-13, Musk Rat 7-9, Heat Wave 7-8, Longleat 7-6 Surekha 7-4.

3-30 P.M.—THE WARWICK PLATE (Div. II.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Stormont 9, Moss 9, Tradition (late Visington Wave 7-11, Radian 8-11 Fiverine 8-10, The Typhoon 8-9, Frailty 8-4, Adour 8-1, Redcot 7-13, Faubourg 7-12, Stung Again 7-9, Lady Junior 7-7, Sophie 7-7, Tres Facile 7-5, Ethelwald 7.

4 P.M.—THE KIRKEE PLATE Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000 second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Silver Thrush 9-0, Amin 8-13, Trusty 8-10, Khatar 8-8, Mozan 8-3, Roscoff 8-0, Gosub 7-10, Ballard 7-9, Hatchel 7-8, Costa Rica 7-4, Malikizaman 7-3.

4-30 P.M.—THE COBHAM HANDICAP. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses 3 and 4 years old only in Classes II and III.

Defend 9-12, Ad Dominum 9-6 Happy Sinner 9-5, Happy Elf 9-3, Blackwood 8-9 The Sloat 8-9, Four Square 8-7, Rosette Air 8-3, Seafire 8-0, Slovakia 8-0, Beaver Puff 7-13, The Fliver 7-13, Lilavati 7. Gift O' the Glen 7-0.

5 P.M.—THE ST. LEGER PLATE Distance R. C. and distance.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

School Boy 9-6, Quincy 9-1, Aborigine 8-9, Ox Trot 8-6, Marmion 8-0, Bonnie Lad 7-13, My Realm 7-9, Tycho 7-3, The Sliding Stone 7-3, Crab Apple 6-7, Rock Tint 6-7, Dry Wit 6-6.

5-30 P.M.—THE ECLIPSE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Greenfinch 9-10, Eddy 9-8, Frater 8-7, Fille d'Or 8-4, Ulster Ally 8-3, Ardley 8-1 Lady Theo 8-0 Grand Excel 7-9, Shingled 6-13 Starwater 6-11 Bell's Life 6-11.

6 P.M.—THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Dilawar 9-7, Khundil 9-2, Silver Thrush 9-2, Jodi 9-2, Adwan 8-7, Zulu 8-6, Rarity 8-1, Kowkab 8-1, Cardig 8-0, Bucknell 7-12, Safety 7-11, Sun Spray 7-11, Hazal 7-9 Tiger King 7-9 Mayiah 7-8, Squire 7-0 Hyder Pasha 7-0.

A HUMANITARIAN ACT

A Sirohi (Rajputana) correspondent writes, H. H. Maharajah Sir Sarup Ram Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Sirohi has very graciously issued orders prohibiting the killing of goats, etc., in the whole of the Sirohi State on the sacred and religious festivities of the Jains and Hindus.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road).

OCTOBER.

22rd September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	.....	15.63
To-day's Opening Rate	.....	15.66
Difference	.....	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	.....	14.43
Difference	.....	—1.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

23rd September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	.....	8.54
To-day's Opening Rate	.....	8.52
Difference	.....	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	.....	8.04
Difference	.....	—.50

Khadi Closed at 2 p.m.	Rs. 314-0-0
Sowri	,, 314-0-0

Deep Estimate 1,68,10,000
Opening Position 1,68,11,000

SILVER GOING DOWN.

CHINA EXCHANGE LOWER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

London Silver Market cables were as follows:—

"Tone steady but uncertain. China sold. India bought".

"Spot 27 13|16; Forward 27 15|16d. Market Quiet".

New York Silver was quoted at 60 5|8 cents.

Shanghai Exchange was lower and was quoted at about 2s.—8 5|8d. Bombay Shanghai rate has gone down to Rs. 185 per 100 Taels, as compared to Rs. 188|12 last Friday. Chockseys and the well-known Calcutta operator were sellers, and the rates sagged to a new low level. The rates at 4-30 in the evening are as follows:—

Rs. 63-1 for 1st settlement.

Rs. 62-14 for 2nd settlement.

TATA STEEL SHARES "FIRM."

ACTIVITY IN AMERICAN STEEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

There was renewed strength in the Tata Iron and Steel Shares this week, owing to good prospects of the new scheme being passed by a majority of shareholders. Tata Steel "deferred" Shares went higher and closed at Rs. 232 1|2, notwithstanding the warning given by Sir Cowasji Jehangir—a Director of the Company—re- the "wild speculation" in these shares.

In this connection, it would be interesting to note, what the New York correspondent of "The Economist" wrote last month:—

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

"Although the question of a stock dividend for the holders of the United States Steel Corporation continues to be bruited around the brokerage houses, actual information on the subject continues to be conspicuous by its absence. 'Reports from the steel industry continue favourable, and there is some speculation over the possibility of higher prices for steel products,' the advances in three products that the Steel Corporation made some weeks ago having given rise to the surmise that the Corporation may be modifying its price policy, which has stirred criticism among the independent manufacturers for some time. . . . Unfilled orders on July 31st amounted to 36,02,000 tons."

There are higher prices in New York—which earned 48 million Dollars, for the American Steel Corporation in a single quarter (3 months).

CALCUTTE SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

In the share market jutes in sympathy with a stronger hessian market this section ruled firm the turn dearer than yesterday. In coals a moderate turnover resulted at about unchanged rates. Kuardies however are scarce at about Rs. 4. In teas this section remained steady though the volume of business is very much restricted. Loobahs improved to Rs. 14/10 and Joybirparas had buyers round Rs. 28. In miscellaneous Reliance Firebricks are marked up but there is little change elsewhere. Bengal Telephones are still wanted. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government papers Rs. 77/5, 4 per cent New Loan 1960/70 88/6, 5 per cent Bonds 1933, 104/6, 6 per cent Bonds 1930 107/1.

Banks.—Allahabad Bank ord 293, Central Bank of India 27/4, Imperial Bank 351.

Railways:—Barasat Basirhat Light Railway 98, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref. 96.

Cottons:—Benares Cotton and Silk 1/13, New Victoria ord. 1/4.

Jutes:—Alliance 461/8, Anglo India 352, Auckland 243, Clive 35/10, Craig 4/5, Dalhousie 392, Empire 48/4, Fort Gloster 762, Gourepore 650, Gondalpara 890, Hooghly pref 15/4, Howrah 39/4, Hukumchand ord 12/2, Do. pref 93/8, Kamarhatty 564, Kanknarrah 452, Kinnison 956. Lawrence 568, National 29/6, Nuddea 43/8, Orient 227/8, Presidency 7/5, Reliance 63/8, Standard 413.

Coals—Bansjorah 9/2, Burrakur 18/4, Burra Dhemo 3/2, Huntodih 3/2, Lakurka 14/4, Raneegunge 29/14, Union 15/4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 5/12, Reliance Firebricks 9/2, Bengal Telephone ord 9/2, do. pref 11/8, Indian Iron and Steel 6/11, B. I. Corporation ord. 4/13, do deferred 4, Titaghur Paper 6/13, Bengal Assam Steamship ord. 211.

Tea Companies—Dimakusi 25, Haftikhira 28, Loobah 14/14, Sugma 12/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shiling five and fifteen sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-seconds pence.—A.P.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The following are results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

Second Division:—Manchester City 3, Oldham 0; Middlesborough 4, Bradford City 3.

Third Division (Northern Section).—Bournemouth 1, Swindon 2; Bristol City 4, Plymouth 2.

Third Division (Northern Division):—Hartlepools 1, Stoke 3.

[illegible] BEAT SWANSEA.

Under Rugby Union Rules, Penarth beat Swansea by 3 points to nil.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1926.

THE WRONG VIEW

In a letter to his constituency declining to offer himself again as a candidate to represent the European voters in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, in the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr. E. Villiers frankly says that the immediate cause which inclines him to take this step is that he is no longer prepared "merely to sit in the Council and in a bovine manner walk into the lobby as a silent voter". He also finds that he has hardly the considerable time necessary for "briefing himself in the matters coming up for discussion in the Council". We wish our legislators, of the nominated variety in particular, felt the same disgust about the nature of the duties of the silent voter, so graphically described by Mr. Villiers, but when he says that there is a deeper reason for his refusal to stand again as a candidate and seeks it in the inability of this country to absorb the principle of democracy, Indian opinion cannot endorse his view. In Mr. Villier's opinion the principle of democracy is not right for India. He, therefore, regards the Reforms as "absolutely and fundamentally wrong, wrong in principle and wrong in practice". With this description of the "Reforms" Indian opinion will, for a different reason, agree with him though a microscopic minority in the country called the Indian National Party does not find them "fundamentally wrong". But the reason why Indians regard the "Reforms" "wrong in principle and wrong in practice" is not because India cannot understand or practise democratic government but because they refuse to accept the perversion of democracy forced on them in the shape of the Montford "Dyarchy". India practised ages ago democratic government in her village republics and in the Manusmriti and other Hindu scriptures references abound to the practice of and insistence on a thoroughly constitutional and limited monarchical government which existed without crippling the independence of these village republics.

When Mr. Villiers refers to India as a country "which for generations has been steeped in the practice and traditions of aristocracy and oligarchy" and is disgusted at the prospect, which in his opinion the Reforms open, "of handing it over, unasked, to the dishonesty, inefficiency and extravagance of democracy", he forgets that the Indian people have never tolerated aristocratic rule when it became the rule of despots. It was only during periods of utter helplessness on their part, that autocratic tyranny could consolidate its forces. The tradition in India throughout has been to tolerate monarchical rule so long as it exercised a beneficent influense from the centre taking care not to disturb the administrative practice of the village communities. To-day with the rapid growth of communications and a greater acquaintance with the methods of government obtaining in other parts of the world, the idea has sunk deep down in the Indian mind that the days of even benevolent despotism are over, because despots have a sad tendency not to remain benevolent for long, and that the only stable and just form of government is the one well-known to and practised in the original concept of the Indian caste-system, government by the consent of the majority. The subsquent rigidity of caste, is, however, now by general consent disappearing and what little relics remain of that rigidity will be demolished by the young democracy India has produced. To-day the problem before Indians is how to make the minorities feel that their rights and opinions are sure to be respected by an intelligent majority which knows very well that no peace in the land, no stable Government of the people, by the people and for the people can be ensured by flouting the wishes of minorities.

The Indian people are making a stupendous effort to put democracy in practice. The obstruction to those efforts comes from those who force upon them the humbug of Dyarchy, the defects of which Mr. Villiers has thoroughly exposed, and the curse of communal electorates, that standing invitation to a minority never to wish to adopt a more than parochial outlook. They could have accelerated the working of democratic ideas if they had enjoyed facilities for universal free and compulsory education, but a system of government which sees that nearly half the Indian revenues are spent on military expenditure and a good portion on jobs for foreigners does not allow them scope for making themselves literate. After a hundred and sixty years of British rule, more than ninety per cent. of the people of India remain absolutely illiterate. A literate India will demand with far greater force and unity than she can do now that she must be allowed to defend herself and to manage her own affairs, she will refuse even more stoutly than she can do now to be a party to Dyarchy in another form which Mr. Villier's suggests when he wants the retention of transferred subjects with a separate purse and a separate control. India is quite ready, and quite able to practise democracy, the particular form of which she will evolve according to the genius of her own people. It is the bureaucracy which stands between her and the evolution of true democracy.

THE QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT

In view of the forthcoming visit of the M. C. C. Team to India this winter, special interest was attached to the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament of this Presidency which is the premier fixture every year for lovers of cricket all over India. In a sense, the tournament matches lost some of their importance as test matches for the contests with the M. C. C., and the cutting down of the time allotted for play during the first two matches on account of heavy rain caused considerable annoyance to spectators and players alike. But to make up for this, the god of the weather added piquancy to the fortunes of the game by sending down rain on appropriate occasions, now to favour one side and then the other. As a result, more depended on the vagaries of the pitch than would have been the case had the tournament been conducted in perfect dry weather. And who can say that the uncertainties of the weather did not add to the delights of the game—for the spectators if not the players—by postponing the ultimate result in all the three games till very nearly the last hour of the final day? The Parsis hoped to snatch a victory in the concluding stage of their match with the Europeans, and so did the Mahomedans in their one innings' contest with the Hindus. The Parsis lost because despite consistent good bowling, especially by Jamsetjee, they failed with the bat; the Mahomedans because the brilliant bowling of Abdus Salam was not backed by the kind of fielding which enabled the Europeans to dispose of the Parsis for the paltry total of 55 in the first innings. But it is futile to argue what might have happened in certain contingencies and the result is that the Hindus won the tournament, with their all-round strength in all departments of the game. They have a formidable batting combination in Vithal, Naidu and Devadhar, and though the bowling was not as steady as that of all the three other teams, it was, on the whole, supported by good fielding, the bowlers had luck and Chandarana was, at some stages of both the games, brilliant. The Europeans too were a strong combination, but weaker in batting than they have been during the last few years, and in the last match the absence of West and Phillips was a handicap. Their bowling was above their average and Howlett and Meyer were nearly unplayable in the Hindus' first innings. The games played under difficult conditions and with little practice during two months of incessant rain do not provide a good test for the selection of a strong All-India combination to take the field against the M. C. C., and though all the Indian teams cut on the whole a good figure in the peculiar circumstances in which the tournament was played, more steady, consistent batting, more scientific bowling, and superior fielding will be required to show to the cricket world that India counts for something in international cricket.

A WELCOME CHANGE

Sir Abdur Rahim's latest statement regarding communalism in politics is an appreciable improvement on his previous ones. It is more sober and less aggressive. The change may be due to the wholesome influence of the brave stand that the Swarajists in Bengal and elsewhere are making against communalism in spite of possible injury to their own interests, or it may be due to his realising that two can play at the game of communalism. Whatever the cause be, it is something for Sir Abdur Rahim to say that "if you act together you can do a fair amount of good work for the benefit of the people" and that there is no reason "why the representative of each community, while fully undertaking to see that its special interests are safeguarded, should not be able to combine and work together for the common cause of the country". In the appointment of Ministers he "would insist on the co-operation of Hindu and Muslim members on equal terms". These sentiments, however, do not prevent him from defending the Bengal Muslim Party. He justifies it on the ground that "all political organisations in this country have in fact been of a communal character". There is a gross fallacy in this argument to which Sir Abdur Rahim cannot be entirely insensible. The Congress, and the Swaraj Party are essentially non-communal, as all communities are entitled to join them. If Muslims have not joined them in sufficient numbers and asserted themselves, it is Sir Abdur Rahim's duty to persuade his co-religionists to do their duty by these national institutions. He should himself lead the way and not lead them astray.

STUDY OF HISTORY;

The History courses in the Bombay University are said to have fallen into disfavour with college students. If so, there is ample reason for it. The haphazard and irrational manner of framing the curricula and a wrong choice of text books are largely responsible for the unpopularity of a subject which should have been one of absorbing interest. Questions of details we would leave to the Senate and the college professors and would only suggest some lines of general policy. First and foremost, Indian history should be an inseparable part of every History course. As a supplement to Indian history we would prefer outlines of world history to mere European or English history, the modern period being specially emphasised. Advanced students will then proceed to the study of special periods of world history or of special countries. The method of study is even more important than the curricula. There was till very recently a tendency among History writers and teachers to dwell too much on trivial details that had little influence on national development. The result was that one failed to see the forest for the trees. Now-a-days, however, the true scope of history is better understood and the best modern books are more or less histories of civilisation, of institutions affecting human welfare and of men only in so far as their policies and actions affect such welfare. The popular "Outlines of World History" by H. G. Wells is a conspicuous specimen of this type of books and it is such books that should as far as possible be prescribed as texts. We would also plead on behalf of students that they be saved from a multiplicity of books. Let enough time be left for thought and assimilation of facts, which, be it remembered, are to be studied and reproduced in a hard foreign tongue.

MIDDLE CLASSES IN INDIA.

WANING INTEREST IN COUNTRY'S FUTURE

(BY THE ORDINARY EVERYDAY MAN)

With the political prospect in the country being anything but bright, due to strife and discord among party leaders and its inevitable sequel a policy of negation, there is the lurking danger of its positive reaction among the classes, leading to a growing indifference to the country's interests. This tendency is noticeable among the bulk of the middle classes of Indians, including Anglo-Indians, the classes that count most numerically next to the working classes in obtaining the country's freedom. For ordinary observer looking at facts as they appear on the surface will not fail to discern a sort of contentment to leave the fate of the country in the laps of the gods. Whether India is to remain a perpetual dependency of Great Britain as she has been for over 150 years, or whether she will one day be given a status enjoyed by the sister States in the Empire, does not appear to receive the attention that a patriotic people elsewhere would give to this important question. I propose dealing only with the middle classes (divided into upper middle, middle-middle, and lower-middle according to the degree of affluence and position attached to the individual) among whom, in the second category, I have the privilege to be classed and am excluding those who soar in higher realms, the idle rich, professional, and mercantile classes who privileged by wealth and position are palpably worse sinners in their duty towards the country.

Self-Interest Before Country's Interest.

Nearly two centuries of foreign rule, it may be, are accountable for the emasculation of the people and the engendering in them of a spirit of resignation and reconciliation to their lot especially if the bare subsistence which they earn mainly by employment in offices as clerks or artisans is assured to them and they are given the protection of life and property by the Government Why, then, should they bother about who is or who is not to rule over the country? Perhaps, a change of Government may even worsen their not too envious though tolerable condition, they argue, so why should the existing order of things undergo any radical change even though it may mean the substitution of Swaraj for foreign rule? As it is, they draw their salaries regularly every month; are able to maintain themselves and their families by their joint labours; facilities of transport exist both by sea and land to take them to their villages after a year's toil in the larger cities; amusements like theatres, cinemas, gambling at races, there are in abundance; besides, there is real sport like foot ball, cricket, and hockey to witness and—there, apparently, their ambitions end.

National Organs Left to Struggle or Die.

They pay but scant attention to their own national organs that voice the grievances of the country from day to day, that stand by the classes and the masses in their relations with their employers, that are ready to ventilate the smallest grievance they have provided it is genuine and submitted in good faith with the view to have it redressed. The national organs, which are a great asset to a people who boast of being patriotic in any other part of the globe, are thus left neglected and have to struggle for existence and, as often, left to perish. Can a people betraying such callous indifference to the country's interests, who stint to give of their barest to help provide the sinews of the war for freedom really deserve to be free? "Swaraj is my birth-right and I will have it!" How? For the mere asking? No, never. Freedom can never come unless it is striven for and least when apathy to the country's political outlook possesses a people, not altogether bereft of education like the voiceless millions who may have some excuse for remissness on their side.

Gandhi, the Fittest Man to Lead.

Leaders, unfortunately for India there is a plethora of them, are mainly though not entirely to be blamed for the ineptitude that prevails among the people generally. It is the people who must exert themselves to find the men they can trust to lead them, with one of outstanding merits again over these. That man will not be hard to seek out. He is too well known throughout the world, yet unwittingly it may be, he is not perceived in the same grateful spirit in India! Again, there is the spectacle of men genuinely working for freedom according to their lights but hopelessly hindered by party strife and jealousy over the methods to be employed to attain it, culminating in mutual recriminations and eventual do-nothingness. Thus the opponents of India's freedom are elated and almost, after the end of each decennium, may offer a few crumbs here and a few there which, considering our behaviour, or rather our misbehaviour, towards our own countrymen, will readily to accepted with thanks.

Swaraj Put Off by Our Own Remissness.

And so Swaraj which is in the hands of the people to take by all lawful and consti-

(Continued on page 8.)

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT

THE ROOT TROUBLE AND ITS SOLUTION

(By OEN B. DE SILVA).

IV.

The effect of the measures that have been so far outlined is to bring about the position that the Railways of the country are mortgaged to its creditors. Now the positions of the Railways in India is exactly similar to those of Spain. The railways have been built with foreign capital. In either country the State has had to subsidise them. In India the State is purchasing them while the company concerns yield good dividends. But in Spain the awakening of labour took place before the State could acquire them. The result has been that to prevent fares and rates rising the Government has had to continue a heavy subsidy in exchange for certain concessions.

Indian and Spanish Railway Finance.

The exact measures adopted in Spain have been these. A special Railway Fund of the State has been created which will draw its resources mainly from a loan issued by the State. The amount of the Railway Debt has been fixed by the Royal Decree of July 23, 1925, at 2,600 million pesetas, of which 500 millions have so far been issued in the form of five per cent bonds, redeemable in fifty years' time, free of all taxes and bearing other privileges. The management of the lines is still left to the companies, but all purchases of new material and all repairs and construction will be executed by the State. In India we are eliminating the companies altogether. That is not an altogether good thing. We must attempt to retain in the service of the country the experience gathered during many years, though that experience may have been allied up to now with exploitation. Instead of paying these owners in cash, the State may induce them to acquire the new State shares in the Railway in return for an added concession of a definite share in the Directorate. Hence we would have the management of the Railway in the hands of the State, the old owners and the new share-holders, an ideal combination if we added to this two representatives from the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, elected out of these bodies by themselves for this specific purpose. So the whole question of debts, which has been at the root of all currency troubles, is thus definitely differentiated from our other problems and a separate and lasting solution sought for it. The special proposal that we must draw from Spain's experience is the most important. Fixing the exact amount, the Railways shall be responsible for, will permit of the Sinking Fund operations also to be directed by Railway Revenues.

A Reserve Bank: No Remedy.

The idea of a Reserve Bank would not arouse enthusiasm in India for very obvious reasons. The Imperial Bank has come nearest the realisation of the hopes of all Indians, of the establishment of a truly National Bank. The academic discontent with the Bank may be said to rest on the unfair competition this Bank enters into with other Exchange Banks. The only remedy for that competition is the creation of a Special Public Funds Committee which will take away from the Bank all State operations except the purely deposit, advance, and remittance business. In fact the direction in which the Bank ought to progress is towards the elimination of the Secretary of State from interference in Exchange. The Commission recommend this, but give those functions to the Reserve Bank that now are divided between the Secretary of State and the Bank. What must be achieved is this. The Secretary of State must in future have to depend for all his funds on the Imperial Bank. The exchange business will be transacted by the Bank and Council Bills will naturally disappear as a feature of our economic system. The reserves in gold and silver that are now held in England will then revert to their proper place of deposit, the Treasury vaults in India. The Bank will receive and pay on behalf of the Government of India. But this will still leave certain finacial operations of the State unattended to.

A French Solution.

France has created a special Sinking Fund Committee, the resources of which will be drawn from the proceeds of the Tobacco Monopoly. We have to pledge our railways to that same purpose. But once the Railways have been pledged the Fund should be administered separately. A Sinking Fund Committee would take over all Sinking Funds now in existence and direct the policy of investments. The Railways are expected to yield a definite minimum as their share towards the revenues of the Committee. The proper object of the Committee would be indicated if it were known as the Public Investments Committee. The Reserves of the Government are now administered by the Currency Authority. The Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold standard Reserve will naturally be amalgamated and with the disappearance of a true silver currency, the second will become an anomaly. The Commission do recommend this extremely logical procedure of amalgamation. All these Reserves are held in the form of investments apart from the Bullion. The wise direction of this investment policy will yield as much profit to the State as its wrong direction would result in enormous losses. The amalgamation must proceed further. All the investments and all the Reserve Funds now existing must be placed under the control of the Public Investments Committee. Its business is to see the proper maintenance of its revenues and the investment of its resources. The actual working will mostly be through the Imperial Bank, but the Currency Authority will be absorbed within itself.

Notes of the Day.

The Language of Imperialism.

Directly after her admission into the League of Nations Germany begins to talk the language of Imperialism. Dr. Stresemann, her Foreign Minister, maintains that "Germany now had the same right to possess colonies as anybody else." In other words, if England France and Italy are busy furthering and consolidating their Imperial ventures, why should not Germany, their newest ally in the League? Dr. Stresemann adduces the "loyalty of the Natives" as evidence that Germany is fit to govern Colonial territories. In the same breath he talks of the "right of self determination for all peoples." The natives "loyal to Germany" are presumably to be prevented from the exercise of this right. When Imperialism wishes to perpetuate rule over other people, the least that it can do not to exasperate them further is to drop this cant of "self determination for all peoples."

"A Single Body With Common Interest."

The protracted negotiations between the miners' Executive and the Cabinet Coal Committee are an indication that with the awakened realisation on the part of the Baldwin Government of their duty to the country as a whole, England may witness soon the end of this long and disastrous stoppage of one of her most important industries. What the miners are suspicious about is the Government proposal to establish a National Arbitration Tribunal. They want, naturally to learn its details, and, knowing as they do that the previous record of the Baldwin Government is in favour of the mine-owners, their suspicions are natural. In their letter to the Premier before the negotiations were renewed they clearly indicated their aversion to district agreements. They want the Government frankly to recognise the fact that "the miners of Great Britain form a single body with common interests." They insist, therefore, that these interests "shall continue to be protected by their national organisation." Theirs is a courageous and self-respecting position.

Excise Ministers' Conference.

The object of the Conference at Simla of Ministers and Commissioners of Excise from several part of India is stated to be the oral discussion of the internal policy in connection with opium and other dangerous drugs, mainly as a result of the Convention and Agreement of Geneva, 1925. The discussion, however, seems to be subject to the recently enunciated opium policy, that, while the export of opium except for medicinal purposes is to be stopped in ten years, the internal consumption of opium is to remain practically the same as before. Probably this limitation of the scope of the Conference explains the presence of only two Excise Ministers at the Conference. The opening speech of Sir Basil Blackett concerned itself largely with questions of administrative detail and did not hold out any promise of a speedy reduction in the consumption of opium or liquor in India. Of the questions to be discussed those of special interest relate to the doping of babies, the treatment of "black spots" or areas where opium consumption has reached alarming proportions and the prevention of smuggling. It is to be wished that with regard to these subjects at least humanitarian considerations will be valued more than financial. Sir Basil casually hinted at the possibility of the duty on so-called foreign liquor made in India being centralised. If it is desired to avoid the possibility of a conflict of revenue interests between Central and Provincial Governments in regard to liquor duties, a way more consistent with responsible government would be to provincialise the customs duty on foreign liquor.

A Matter of Discipline.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar's attitude towards the Working Committee of the Congress in respect of the Thana District candidates for election is deplorable. We realise the difficulty of his position as a Responsivist at heart and yet elected, probably by a Responsivist majority, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. But the case in question is simple and admits of no difference of opinion. Of two rival candidates the Provincial Committee selected one but the Working Committee, on appeal, selected the other. If Mr. Bhopatkar felt this decision to be unfair, the proper course for him was to make another representation to the Working Committee or to resign. Instead of doing either he calls upon the Thana District Congress Committee to flout the decision of the Working Committee. This is going too far, indeed. We trust the Thana electorate at least will know the value of discipline.

Storm-divining.

It is commonly believed that some men and animals can instinctively detect a coming storm. A Paris paper gives a long list of these animals. And if water can be divined, why not storms? Men of genius, says the paper, often feel the influence of barometric variations and cites the instance of Giordani, who could feel storms coming four days in advance. Would that some geniuses could warn us of political storms! But these storms defy all laws and, therefore, all pre science. Even if they can be divined there seems to be no escape from them. Men can raise storms even in a tea pot.

FEELING OF HOPEFULNESS.

COAL STOPPAGE NEARING CONCLUSION.

MINERS' FEDERATION'S CONCRETE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The feeling of hopefulness that the coal stoppage is nearing conclusion is enhanced by the fact that the Miners' Federation for the first time has submitted concrete proposals. The latter, it is reported, comprise firstly the terms of the 1921 Wage Agreement which will entail a cut of ten per cent, secondly the continuance of the seven hour day except in the export areas and thirdly the agreement should last for three months pending a more permanent and the establishment of an arbitration court whose decisions the Miners should be willing to pledge themselves to accept.—Reuter.

CABINET TO EXAMINE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Discussions between the representatives of the Government and Miners have been suspended pending the examination of the Miners' latest proposals by a full Cabinet meeting to-morrow.—Reuter.

A DAY OF INTENSE ACTIVITY

MINERS SUBMIT SPECIFIC PROPOSALS

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The discussions of the Miners' representatives with Government late last night, were followed by a day of intense activity. The miners have now submitted certain specific proposals as a basis of settlement which the Cabinet Coal Committee and also experts of the Miners Department examined this morning.

Beyond an official statement that the Premier accompanied by the Chancellor of Exchequer and other members of the Cabinet conversed with the officials of the Miners' Federation, for three hours this afternoon, at Downing Street, there is no indication as to how coal discussions are progressing, but conversations are being resumed to-morrow.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT SUMMONED FOR MONDAY.

TO RENEW EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

London. Sept. 22.—Parliament has been summoned for 27th September to renew the emergency regulations owing to the continuance of the coal stoppage.—Reuter.

ANOTHER GRECIAN DICTATOR'S EXIT

KONDYLIS RETIRES FROM POLITICS

LONDON, Sept 23.

Another Dictator has disappeared from the Grecian stage according to a brief report of Reuter's Athens correspondent which announces that Gen. Gondylis has dissolved his party and is retiring from politics The message does not announce his successor but it adds that Gen. Kondylis is taking steps in order to disprove the allegations that he is working in his own interests.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Athens.—Gen. Kondylis has issued a message to the nation advising his followers to join other Republican parties or stand as independent candidates in the coming Parliamentary elections. In the meantime his Government will continue to function.—Reuter.

GUARDS' PRESENCE OF MIND AVERTS SERIOUS DISASTER

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The presence of mind and the promptitude of the guard of the London-Glasgow Express averted a disaster, at Carlisle, shortly before dawn. The train, which was drawn by two engines, overran the signals when approaching the station. Guard Griffiths who is the guard of the Royal train immediately realized what was happening and just before the train crashed into a merchandise van and shunting engine applied the handbrake of his van, and thus slowed the Express sufficiently to prevent a bad smash. Two engines which collided were derailed and a lighter one with a van was overturned. The Express passengers, in sleeping compartments, were flung out of bed, and shaken, but beyond one complaint of a slight injury, the others had marvellous escapes.—Reuter's Special.

Gibraltar.—The s.s. "City of Harvard" with 115 passengers and cargo of cotton and oil has left for Port Said after discharging its damaged cargo.—Reuter.

A message from Jaipur says:—"An Education Commission consisting of officials and non-officials has been appointed by the Council of State, Jaipur State, to enquire into the educational system of the State and to make suggestions with a view to improve the present mode of imparting education."—Free Press.

The last of the two heave-up boats which sank in the Rangoon river on the 27th August was raised up on Tuesday and five dead bodies of the missing lascars were found in a badly decomposed condition inside.—A.P.

CHINESE SITUATION

FIGHT IN WANHSIEN

BRITAIN'S UNEQUIVOCAL NOTE

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Peking.—There is no hint of ambiguity in the Note of the British Minister to the Foreign Ministry regarding the fight at Wanhsien. In the first place the Note reserves the rights in connection with the grave incident, the immediate cause of which was the high-handed action of the Chinese military in attempting to commandeer the British ship to transport troops whereas Britain, in pursuance of her policy of neutrality, had refused to allow British ships to be so used. The Note further says that Britain is unable to tolerate a forcible detention of British ships. It finally offers to bring about an amicable solution of the difficulties after the detained ships are handed over.—Reuter.

BRITISH NAVAL ACTIVITY.

THIRD DESTROYER FLOTILLA ON WAY TO CHINA

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The third destroyer flotilla was unexpectedly detached from the British Mediterranean fleet at Volo, yesterday, and is now on its way to China to reinforce the fleet there. The Destroyer Wild Swan, belonging to the same flotilla, will shortly sail for China with the Wishart which will embark with stores and ammunition for the whole flotilla. The Cruiser Delhi is also likely to be sent to China.—Reuter.

JAPANESE FLOTILLA ON YANGTZE.

INCREASED BY TWO GUN-BOATS

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Shanghai.—Two Japanese gunboats have sailed up the river, thus increasing the Japanese flotilla on the Yangtze of nine gunboats, two destroyers and two cruisers.—Reuter.

EGYPT-INDIA AERIAL SERVICE

BEGINS NEXT JANUARY

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The loss of £20,000 on an year's working of the Imperial Airways, Limited, was mentioned by Sir Eric Geddes, presiding over the general meeting of the Company, but, nevertheless, he was convinced that the prospects were steadily improving. The traffic was rising, and during the first five months of the current year, they had carried more passengers than during the whole year under review. Last year, they handled nine million sterling bullion.

He confirmed that the Egypt-India service would begin in January, and would be carried out in triple-engined aeroplanes capable of maintaining flight with only two engines. The first flight from London to Karachi was scheduled at the end of the year when passengers would include the Air Secretary and Lady Hoare. Sir Eric Geddes pointed out that the Board proposed to call up the remaining ten shillings per share of the capital to provide the working capital for Empire services which he believed would operate profitably. He added that the Imperial Air routes must not be stunted by withholding such further Government assistance as was required for extensions, if Britain would retain the leading position in the face of foreign competition.

A number of shareholders criticised the balance-sheet. Two expressed the opinion that the Company should be wound up, but the report and balance-sheet were eventually unanimously adopted.—Reuter's Special.

RY. EMPLOYEES KILLED ON RAILS

LONDON, Sept. 22.

An accident with more fatal results occurred at Hucknall, Notts, where six railway bridge painters were cautiously proceeding to work along the line in a thick fog. Two members of the gang were detailed with whistles to give the alarm of the approaching trains. All moved aside as they heard the rumblings of a goods train only to walk in front of a train from Sheffield to Nottingham. Five persons were killed and one injured. The driver of the train only learned of the accident an hour later on arrival at Nottingham when he found blood in front of the engine.—Reuter's Special.

MR M. KING & IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Ottawa.—Mr. Mackenzie King has not made any announcement concerning his attendance at the Imperial Conference. Only imperative matters, in connection with the necessity of an early meeting of Parliament, such as Ministerial by-elections and solution of the urgent problems left in abeyance during the political turmoil, will prevent his personal attendance at the Conference. If he is unable to attend, it is certain that several ministers will represent Canada.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE ENTRY AND AFTER

GERMANY'S RIGHTS AND CLAIMS.

DR. STRESEMANN'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Geneva.—Germany's solemn admission to the League of Nations was a proof that the nations had withdrawn the accusations of war guilt against her, said Dr. Stresemann speaking at a reception organised by the local Germans last night He also emphasised the loyalty of natives as an evidence of Germany's fitness to govern Colonial territories. He added that Germany now had the same right to possess the Colonies as anybody else. He declared that German policy claimed that German sovereignty must be restored in German territory and also the recognition of the right of self-determination for all peoples. He added that after Germany had entered the League, the occupation of German territory was quite incompatible with the principle of equality among the members of the League.

Dr. Stresemann, interviewed, to-day before leaving for Berlin, said his impressions of the League were good. A great majority of Germans approved of his policy at Geneva even if not a majority of the Reichstag.—Reuter.

AMERICAN RESERVATIONS

COMMITTEE'S REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Geneva.—The Committee appointed by the signatories to the Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice to study the American Reservations reports that the first four reservations should be accepted and likewise the fifth subject to certain conditions. The Committee points out that application of some of the reservations would entail the conclusion of agreements between American and other signatories of the Protocol.—Reuter.

SYSTEM OF LAND TENURE.

LONDON "TIMES" ON AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

On the occasion of the Marquis of Linlithglow's departure for India to-day, the "Times" expresses the opinion that while nothing in the terms of reference to the Agricultural Commission forbids expression of opinion that certain system of land tenure are adverse to rural prosperity, it would be placing undue burden to request the Commissioners to suggest changes in the manifold systems of land tenure.

It adds that there is already risk that complexity of their problems may unduly delay publication of the report and considers that the Commission will have to exercise considerable diplomacy in its recommendations for the co-ordination of activities of the central and provincial governments, and also perhaps in devising means for the eventual safeguarding of agricultural institutions whose creation it may recommend against financial cuts by political enemies of provincial governments or political friends of powerful money-lending interests.—Reuter.

24 MILLION DOLLAR LOAN.

ITS UNIQUE FEATURE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

New York.—Messrs. Dillon Read announce completion of the 24 million dollar loan to the Siemens group of Germany of 6½ per cent debenture bonds in the form of 50 per cent. paid allotment certificates. A substantial portion will be offered in Europe. A unique feature of the loan is to be found in the form of warrants attached to each bond, entitling the holder to receive each year, including 1936, 3 dollars and 33-1/3 cents for each one per cent., by which the average per cent. of the cash dividends declared upon Siemens stock in the preceding year shall have exceeded seven per cent. The divdends paid by Siemens in ten years up to 1914 averaged over ten per cent.—Reuter's Special.

COTTON STAPLE.

OPPOSITION AGAINST UNIVERSAL STANDARDS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Representatives of the British and Continental Cotton Exchanges have passed a resolution opposing the suggestion of the United States Department of Agriculture for the adoption of universal standards of cotton staple. They considered that the suggestion was impracticable, and would not help the cotton trade, and hoped the Department of Agriculture would consider the matter as finally disposed of, and not raise the question at future conferences.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Raja of Dharampur lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

King-Emperor has approved of the promotion of Captain His Highness Maharaja of Kashmir to the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army.

The Conference of Ministers in charge of Excise and Excise Commissioners at Simla concluded on Thursday after three days' session.—A.P.

EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

QUESTION OF LIQUOR SHOPS IN THE CITY.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Thursday, the draft representation to Government about the constitution of the Excise Advisory Committee was considered. The reply stated:

I am therefore desired to request Government that they will be pleased to see their way to increase the number of Municipal representatives to 21, i.e three from the elected representatives of each Ward of the City. I am further desired to state that the Corporation do not see the necessity of a separate and independent representation being given to the Millowners' Association and the Labour in view of the fact that all interests in the City are represented in the Corporation. If, however, Government hold different views in the matter the Corporation suggest that it may be laid down that out of the 21 representatives who would be elected by the elected representatives of all the wards of the City one shall represent the Bombay Mill-owners' Association and one the Labour class. There would accordingly be 32 members on the Committee inclusive of the Chairman and excepting the changes proposed above the Committee would remain as constituted at present.

I am, desired to point out that if the suggestion to increase the Municipal representatives on the full Committee finds favour with Government, the number of Ward members on the Sub-Committee will be three instead of two as prescribed by Government Resolution under reference. The Corporation are of opinion that if the three Municipal members of the Sub-Committee are unable to agree with the decision of the majority on any question, the matter should be referred to the whole Committee for decision before Government takes any final steps in connection therewith.

It should be made obligatory on the Collector to call a meeting of the Committee on receipt of a requisition by inserting the word "shall" for the word "may" in the aforesaid phrase occurring in the Resolution.

EXCISE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee regret to find that Government are not agreeable to the recommendation contained in the Excise Committee's Report that the decision of the Advisory Committee on matters regarding (1) reduction in the number of shops, (2) fixing the hours of sale, (3) locatoin of shops and (4) fixing the strength at which liquor should be sold should be carried out; that if the Collector differs from the Committee's decision he should refer the matter to Government for their final decision and that the number of shops which the Committee can close in their triennial term of existence should not exceed one-third of the total number of shops in the area. Government, however, have made abundantly clear that the Committee must remain in these matters what it is in name, an Advisory Committee, that the responsibility for administration should rest with them and that it cannot be discharged except through their executive officers. The Corporation are unable to reconcile this statement with the liberal policy enunciated by Government. They are of opinion that as the constitution of the Advisory Committee suggested by them in the foregoing paragraphs will give fuller representation to the popular element and aspirations in this matter than hitherto, not excluding even the minorities, Government may safely divest themselves of some of their powers and transfer them to the Advisory Committee without fear of the minorities' interests being neglected. In these circumstances the Corporation feel that it is now time that Government should lay down that on all questions referred to the Committee their decision should be regarded as final and binding on Government.

Mr. Fazul Ibrahim moved that the draft reply be approved and adopted. The new constitution of the Committee, he said, was entirely due to the efforts of the representatives of the Corporation. The Collector had now informed them that before he took any steps about transferring shops he would consult the Advisory Committee.

Dr. A. G. Viegas seconded.

REDUCTION IN LIQUOR SHOPS.

Mr. A. K. Pai said side by side with the rationing of liquor, Government should adopt the policy of reducing the shops in the city.

The Commissioner did not think it was proper to exclude Labour and Millowners representatives from the Committee and he wanted that paragraph to be altogether deleted from the reply. As the mill-owners were vitally interested in the health of labourers they ought to have representation, as well as the Labour class on the Advisory Committee he said.

Dr. Viegas said he was opposed to the reduction in the number of Corporation's representations, who formerly numbered 21.

Mr R. S. Nickaljay moved the deletion of the para asking Government not to give any representation to Mill-owners and Labour classes.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimker seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the policy of the Corporation was that the control of the excise administration, if not in the Presidency, at least in the city should be substantially transferred to the Corporation. The Corporation were responsible for the health and sanitation of the city, and they should have the power of refusing the transfer of a shop. About the increase in the number of members, he said, it was real power that they wanted and not more numbers. The real power would always be in the hands of the Commissioner or the Collector, and he wanted it to be transferred to the Committee. He, therefore, moved that the question be referred back to the Committee asking for a transfer of the control and administration of the excise policy in the city to the Corporation.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram seconded.

Mr. R K Vaidya supported the proposition.

Mr. B. T. Desai said the power of locating shops must be in the hands of the Corporation, but the present Committee was a non-entity he thought.

Mr. Nariman's amendment was adopted as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

"IF MY TIME WERE MY OWN".

"I WOULD BE HIS DISCIPLE".

MISS ZAKIA SULEMAN'S OPINION OF MAHATMA.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23.

Miss Zakia Suleman, Egyptian educationalist, who has arrived here passed the whole day and night at Satyagraha Ashram. She lived the life of the Ashram. She put on khaddar, got up at 4 o'clock in the morning and helped Miss Mirabai (Miss Slade) in cooking. She had a long talk with Mahatma Gandhi on varied subjects.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, Miss Zakia said that the people here and abroad called Gandhi a saint. He was indeed a saint, but she found him absolutely human with human sympathy and a vast amount of love extending to humanity. She was amazed to see in him a delightful strain of humour. She added if my time were my own I would become his disciple at least for a year and study his teachings at first hand rather than through books. She found a beautifully happy atmosphere around the Ashram, women singing, children leading natural and contended life and every face smiling. She is leaving for Bombay to-night from where she will sail for Egypt on Saturday. On the eve of the completion of her tour in India, she said: I had a most happy and instructive tour in India and India with the splendid hospitality of the East took me to heart. I have never stayed in hotels, but lived with Indian families. I hope to come soon to India and see her in a much happier state. I intend to give my countrymen a truthful account of the condition of India for I consider it unfortunate that the two sister countries of the East should be so ignorant about each other as India and Egypt are at present.—A.P.

COMMUNAL PROPAGANDA

A SWAMI SENTENCED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

Mr. J. N. Roy, additional District Magistrate of Alipur convicted Swami Sadananda, an Arya Samaj preacher, under Section 153-A, of writing and publishing a booklet entitled "warning and necessity of organicing Hindu Associations" and thereby inciting hatred between Hindus and Mahomedans He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.—A.P.

AEROPLANE CRASH NEAR ATTOCK.

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Another crash is reported by the Air Force near Attock, where a Bristol-Fighter was forced to land. The pilot, Flying Officer D. Robinson was slightly injured, but the machanic P. Jones was drowned in the river and the machine was also lost.—A.P.

Further details regarding the crash of Bristol fighter are not available. The machine was lost in the river Indus and Mr. Jones, mechanic, was drowned. Mr. Robinson is reported to have escaped slightly injured, but it is not yet known how he made good his escape. Further details are awaited.—A.P.

MR. ANDREWS TO SAIL FOR S. AFRICA.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has now recovered from his recent illness. He will leave for Bombay on Sunday night and from there sail for South Africa on Wednesday, 29th instant by s.s. "Karapara."—A.P.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR THEFT.

AMRITSAR, Sept. 23.

For stealing four rupees from a railway passenger, a Sikh youth has been sentenced to imprisonment for life by Mr. Gordon Walker, the Session Judge, Amritsar.

The accused has been a hardened jail bird, and welcomed the sentence as he thought he would receive the best medical attention in jail as he is a consumptive.—Free Press.

COBHAM ARRIVES AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, Sept. 23.

Cobham arrived at Karachi at 1-47 (local time) to-day.—A.P.

BOMBAY PORT TRAFFIC

RECORD IMPORT OF PETROL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1925-26

The following are extracts from the administration report of the Bombay Port Trust for 1925-26:—

The receipts under all heads, including Rs. 47,59,801 from surtaxes, amounted to Rs. 2,84,13,548 against the original estimates of Rs. 2,96,75,000 and the revised estimates of Rs. 2,81,68,800. As compared with the actuals of Rs. 2,73,76,981 for the preceding year, 1924-25, the receipts for the year under report show an increase of Rs. 10,36,564 but of this Rs. 4,72,178 is merely nominal, being due to the alteration in the method of accounting the Hamallage and Sanitary Department recoveries at the docks, which have been shown under revenue receipts during 1925-26 instead of being credited in reduction of expenditure as in previous years. The total expenditure (excluding special expenditure met from special receipts) aggregated Rs. 2,76,58,225, the result of the year's working being a surplus of Rs. 7,10,291 under General Account, available for transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund, and Rs. 50,032 under Pilotage Account for transfer to the Vessels Replacement Fund, Pilotage Account. Excluding liabilities budgetted for 1925-26, but paid after the close of the year, the result of the year's working was a net surplus of about Rs. 4 lakhs. Having regard to the trade conditions prevailing during the year, this result must be considered as satisfactory.

The total tonnage of cargoes dealt with at the docks and bunders during the year was 6,460,000 tons against 6,459,000 tons in 1924-25.

RECORD PETROL IMPORT.

An outstanding feature of the trade of the year under review was the record increase in the importations of petrol, which amounted to 7,444,000 gallons as against 6,254,000 gallons in 1924-25. The Trustees reduced the wharfage on bulk petrol from 1 anna 6 pies to 1 anna 3 pies per gallon with effect from August 1925.

There was a slight improvement over the preceding year in the number of vessels occupying the dry docks, the number of vessels docked being 200 against 193 in 1924-25. The total tonnage increased to 713,973 tons, being 36,734 tons more than the previous year. The departmental working of the dry docks was carried out successfully and economically throughout the year.

There was a slight increase in the foreign inward and outward traffic on the Port Trust Railway, which aggregated 500 lakhs of maunds against 477 lakhs during 1924-25. The principal increases occurred in the inward traffic in cotton, charcoal, grain and seeds. Local traffic was about the same as in the preceding year, although there was a small increase in cotton railed to the docks for export. The bulk of the cotton for export continued to be conveyed from the depot to the docks by carts and lorries, in spite of the reduction in the railway rates. The popularity of the motor lorry with exporters is due to its greater mobility of operatin and saving of time, especially in the case of small shipments. The competition of the motor vehicle is being increasingly felt by railways all the world over The question has been very fully discussed with the East India Cotton Association and proposals are now under consideration to offer further inducements to exporters to use the railway for transporting their cotton to the docks. It is an acknowledged fact that the cart and lorry rates are much lower than when the trade was located at Colaba and that they would return to their former high level if the railway facilities were closed down, an alternative which the Trustees may have to consider if exporters do not make more use of the railway.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Capital Expenditure during the year was restricted to essential works and amounted to Rs. 42.21 lakhs, of which Rs. 8.87 lakhs was expended on dredging plant; Rs. 7.57 lakhs on the deepening of the Alexandra Dock entrance channel; Rs. 5.17 lakhs on the construction of a transit shed at No. 9 berth, Alexandra Dock; Rs. 2.73 lakhs on a new caisson for the Merewether Dry Dock and Rs. 2.33 lakhs on the reclamation for coal north of the existing Coal Bunder. No new loan was raised by the Trustees during the year, the expenditure being financed from loan balances in hand.

TRADE.

The value of the trade of the Port as shown in the Customs returns, inclusive of Government transactions, was Rs. 304 crores as compared with Rs. 359 crores in the previous year, a decrease of about 15 per cent.

The most noticeable features under imports were the record importations of liquid fuel and petrol. The increases in the bulk importations of these commodities over the figures for last year were: liquid fuel, 4,525,000 gallons; and petrol, 1,199,000 gallons.

Imports of grain increased from 223,000 tons to 359,000 tons, of which 100,000 tons occurred under rice, 31,000 tons under wheat and 5,000 tons under grain of other kinds. Small increases have also to be recorded in the importations of cotton (163,000 bales), timber (8,000 tons), twist and yarn (6,000 bales) and wool (2,000 packages).

A noticeable decrease occurred in imports of bulk kerosene oil which fell from 49,599,000 gallons to 44,616,000 gallons. Other decreases occurred in the imports of coal (16,000 tons), iron and steel (49,000 tons) and bricks, tiles, chunam and sand (32,000 tons).

In the export trade, the most noticeable feature was the increase in liquid fuel from about 12 million gallons to over 19½ millions due to the larger number of oil fuel vessels bunkering at this port. In this connec-

RAIN HAVOC IN PUNJAB

TALE OF RACK AND RUIN.

LAHORE, Sept. 22.

Owing to unprecedented heavy rains in Attock District this year, Pindigheb Tahsil has suffered severely. More than 1,000 houses are reported to have been destroyed and the kharif crop has been ruined. The worst suffering was experienced in the fertile plain of Chhachh, in Atto Tahsil, where several lives have been lost. Four persons were drowned and four others killed by a housefall. Many heads of cattle have also been lost. One whole village has been laid waste.

The greatest damage occurred during the rains of the 15th and 16th inst. when floods from Gandghar Hills came down with unprecedented violence. The southern outfall took a new course and cut between the villages, causing houses everywhere to collapse. The value of snuff tobacco crop in this area has been known to reac has high a figure as Rs. 800 per acre.

The waterlogging had already engaged the attention of the Punjab Government and work had commenced on the improvement of the channel and the cutting of subsidiary drains, before the rains commenced. The drainage scheme, which is being executed by the Rural Sanitary Board, is working well. The Deputy Commissioner was on tour in Hazro, the most serious affected area, on the 15th and 16 inst., when the worst thunderstorms occurred. Later, dangerous spots were visited and a plan for the protection of villages that have suffered most, was made. Within 48 hours, 1,000 volunteers organised by the Tahsildar, were at work on the huge protective bond. Water is now being got rid of as quickly as possible and the area protected against further damage.—A.P.

BOAT DISASTER IN THE BAY.

VICEROY'S SYMPATHY.

DARJEELING, Sept. 22.

His Excellency the Governor has received the following telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy:—"I am much distressed to see the notification of a shipping disaster in the Bay of Bengal, resulting in the loss of one hundred and seventy lives. Please convey my sympathy to the relatives of those who have been drowned."

His Excellency the Governor has replied: "I am deeply touched by your message and am having your sympathy conveyed to the relatives of those drowned in the shipping disaster. I feel sure that the knowledge of Your Excellency's sympathy will comfort them in their loss."—A.P.

HEAVY RAIN AT JUBBULPORE.

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 23.

Owing to heavy rain fall, Jubbulpore is isolated from all sides. The Nerbudda is in floods and the bridges leading to Bombay and Gondia are damaged. Trains from Calcutta are being diverted via Katni and Bina. Mandala Gwarighat and Hosangabad are washed off. A portion of Katni is under water. Several villages have been destroyed.

Relief work has already been undertaken and people are being taken to safety in boats. The floods are now subsiding.—Free Press.

SCAVENGER'S STRIKE AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, Sept. 23.

The scavengers, who had gone on strike, have now resumed work. The Municipality has asked for a contigent of scavengers from the moffussil and the health of the city was in no way endangered during the period they were away.—Free Press.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT AT TRIVENDRUM.

TRIVENDRUM, Sept. 23.

The temperance movement which has been revived with great force in the State has provoked the toddy sellers and arrak vendors to memorialise the Dewan either to put down the temperance workers by force or to relieve the contractors of their contracts with the Government and give them back their money.—Free Press.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF GIRL.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

A "Mohunt" of a temple in Gwalior has been arrested by the Calcutta Police on the charge of having abducted a young Hindu girl. The police says that the "Mohunt" lured the girl from Gwalior to Calcutta and was preparing to take her back to Gwalior. He was arrested when he was making his way to the Howrah station with the girl.—Free Press.

CROPS IN KATHIAWAR & GUJARAT.

POONA, Sept. 23.

Despatches received from Gujerat show that there is little cause for the anxiety felt in certain quarters regarding the condition of crops in Kathiawar and Gujerat owing to heavy rains which recently fell in those parts. Nothing yet can be said definitely about the final harvest, but if the welcome break in the rains continue for some time the immediate danger of a wash-out has been removed.—Free Press.

The Indian Philosophical Congress will meet at the Benares Hindu University on December 20th, 21st and 22nd.—A. P.

Some of the Congress candidates in Hindustani, C. P., have withdrawn their candidatures, for which the Provincial Congress Committee has received fresh applications. The Committee is now considering applications and [illegible] final selections will be announced [illegible]

S AFRICAN DELEGATION

PROGRAMME IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Sept. 23.

Mr. F. W. Beyers, the leader and other members of the South African Delegation, accompanied by Mr. G. S. Bajpai, arrived in Madras this morning by a special train from Poona and were received at the station by Major Hobbs, Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, Mr. Paddison, Labour Commissioner, Mr. Slater, Secretary P. W. Department, Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, Deputy President, Legislative Assembly, and a few others. After the exchange of greetings, th members of the delegation were photographed and then drove to Government House where they will stay as the Governor's guest during their two days' sojourn in Madras. Half an hour before the delegation's arrival, His Excellency the Governor arrived at the station from Ootacamund and drove to the Government House.

The South African Delegation will be entertained at lunch to-day by Sami Venkatachalam Chetty, President of the Madras Corporation, at the Moor Pavilion. Later, they will attend a garden-party, given in their honour by the National Indian Association, and a dinner at Government House by His Excellency the Governor. The delegation's programme on Friday consists of a lunch by the Madras and South Indian Chambers of Commerce, an afternoon-party by Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar and a purdha party only for ladies of the deputation. They will also visit a number of public institutions in the city, during their stay in Madras. This afternoon, they visit Queen Mary's College and to-morrow, the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, the High Court, the Fort and a few other places. They leave for Calcutta to-morrow at 11 p.m.—A.P.

ENTERTAINMENT BY CORPORATION PRESIDENT.

MADRAS, Sept. 23.

The members of the South African Deputation were entertained at lunch this afternoon by Mr. S. Venkitachalam Chetty, President, Madras Municipal Corporation. There were present about seventy guests representing various communities and political parties. They included the Executive Council members and the elite of the city, both Indian and European.

The Madras press extends to-day cordial welcome to the South African Deputation in the course of leading articles. The "Hindu" publishes a special supplement containing an historical account of the Indain community in South Africa since 1860, date of their advent to that colony and special messages from representative citizens of this province giving a general idea of the solution of the problem of Indians in South Africa.—A.P.

INDIAN MUSLIMS AND HEDJAZ

PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION AT DELHI

DELHI, Sept. 22.

The Muslim Unity Conference regarding Hedjaz was held this evening, under the presidency of Maulana Hussain Ahmed. Dr. Kitchlew, at the outset, explained the aims and objects of the Conference which were, to effect unity amongst Indian Mussalmans on the question of Hedjaz, and to adopt a united policy towards the future of that country. A general discussion followed in which Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Maulana Samiullah Mazharuddin and several others participated. But no tangible results were achieved.

It is however understood that, with the exception of Wahabis, all parties are agreed that Ibn Saud should go and a Republican form of Government should be established in Hedjaz. A World Muslim Conference was the one way suggested to achieve this end. It is understood that the matter would be re-opened and further discussed at the Lucknow Conference.—A.P.

HEDJAZ CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, Sept. 22.

Mr. Salebhoy Barodawala, President-elect of the Indian Muslim Hedjaz Conference will arrive here on the 25th September. The first sitting of the Conference will begin from twelve noon on the 25th and continue till two in the afternoon during which time the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President will deliver their addresses. The Subjects Committee will then be elected and it will discuss resolutions from four in the evening and might continue after a brief interval till night.

The full sitting of the Conference will be resumed next day at eight in the morning, and with a recess between eleven and two continue till the whole business is finished. The Subjects Committee will consist of four Ulemas and two representatives each from the Khudamal Haiman, the Khilafat Committee, the Shia Conference, the Jamiatul Ulema, the Sunni Conference, the Muslim League, the Lazmi Soofia, Tanzim and Tabligh, two members selected by the Subjects Committee from other organisations and seven members of the Sub-Committee of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

JUTE FORECAST.

CALCUTTA, Sept 22.

The final jute forecast for Bengal, Behar and Assam for 1926, issued to-day, shows an increase both in the yield and acreage. The total yield in bales of 400 pounds in the three provinces was 10,888,600 against 8,000,000 of last year, showing an increase of 1,888,600 bales. The total area under [illegible] against 13,345,209 acres, showing an increase of 524,784 acres.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

DIVIDEND SCHEME

Mr. R. K. Motishaw has addressed a letter to the Second Preference Shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. in the course of which he says:—

In invite your careful attention to the following, so as to ensure that our right to vote on the scheme which has been placed before us by the circular letter of the Agents dated 26th August 1926 may be exercised after acquainting ourselves with the very serious prejudice to our legitimate rights which the scheme, if agreed to, would work, without the slightest compensation being offered to us for making such sacrifice of our vested rights to other classes of shareholders.

As you must have noticed under the scheme, we are called upon to give up and relinquish the right that we possess of having the whole of the surplus profits (remaining after the payment of the dividend on the first and second preference shares) utilised in payment to us of the arrears of dividend legitimately due to us before the Ordinary and Deferred shares are paid any portion of such surplus profits. Instead, under the scheme, we must rest content with only 50 per cent. of surplus profits and make a present of the other 50 per cent to the Ordinary and Deferred shares, which have in times of the prosperity of the Company, drawn away huge amounts of profits, when the Preference shareholders had to remain content with their comparatively meagre dividends.

As if this deprivation of our rights was not enough, the scheme also deprives us of another very valuable right that we now possess of having these arrears of dividend to the extent of Rs. 26 per share paid to us on a winding up in priority to the Ordinary and Deferred shares; so that if a winding up were to intervene before the payment to us of these Rs. 26 per share, we must stand to lose these Rs. 26 absolutely

This scheme, no doubt, is greatly beneficial to the Ordinary and Deferred shareholders, who benefit by it at the sole expense of us. Second Preference shareholders, who do not and are not expected to derive any benefit whatsoever from the scheme, but are expected to make large sacrifices in times of adversity in the interests of other classes of shareholder who have made handsome profits in times of prosperity. If such times of prosperity return, the scheme makes no provision for any sacrifice by the other classes of shareholders for compensating us for the sacrifice we are now required to make for their benefit; and they will draw away again a major part of the profits of the Company as before, leaving us to rest content with our bare percentage.

With regard to the Government bounty, the Government has made no conditions on its grant, and have never called upon the Company to agree to the proposed scheme, making an unfair provision allowing the Ordinary and Deferred shares to draw away moneys which should and ought to be utilised in meeting the contingent liability of the company to us to the extent of the arrears of Preference Dividends. If a company is allowed to make such highly prejudical changes, as are proposed by the scheme, in the rights of its Preference Shareholders for the benefit of other classes of its shareholders, you can well imagine how unwilling the investing public will be in future to touch any Preference share of any Company and such unwillingness will surely work to the very great disadvantage in the interests of the business life of this country. The Government has not and never desired that bounty should be used in paying or providing the profits to Ordinary and Deferred shareholders and keep aside the liability of the Second Preference shareholders. Government will never be a party to a scheme which in effect "robs Peter to pay Paul."

We became Second Preference shareholders at critical juncture and are shareholders of the value of 7 crores of rupees amounting to nearly sevententh of the Company's capital and it is really our capital which turns out steel.

I may add that we should have no apprehension as to the present payment of Rs. 3-12-4 on each of our shares, whether the scheme proposed is agreed to or not, because the Directors having solemny come to the conclusion that the profits of the Company are such as to enable them to pay this amount, such sum of Rs 3.12.4 at least is secured to us even if we do not agree to the scheme.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with much interest that an order has been passed by the High Court whereby the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., has been required to adjourn the meeting of the Second Preference shareholder, to the 1st October.

I feel in duty bound in every way to come forward with my views on the subject, and these have not been written in any light spirit, but with a due and careful study of all the facts which have led up to this position. Firstly it is more than obvious that to ask the Second Preference shareholders to forego their admitted privileges (few as they are) in favour of Ordinary and Deferred shareholders, is a clear breach of the agreement made between such shareholders and the Company at the time the Preference shares were taken up. The Second Preference shareholders have been in an unfortunate position. Their security was liable to considerable shrinkage, if and when Debentures were issued. On the other hand their share in the profits was limited. The Second Preference shareholders have suffered in both ways. Their security is much less to-day than what it was at the time the shares were taken up, in so far as Debentures to th colossal value of seven crores have been issued subsequent to that date. With their declining [illegible] been unlucky [illegible] ing through bad times and for three consecutive years they have been deprived of their dividends. Such is the position, unfortunately, of the Second Preference shareholders that they are now asked to forego a great portion of the emaciated privileges in favour of the Ordinary and Deferred shareholders. Time was, when Ordinary shareholders were given a dividend of 12 per cent. and the Deferred shareholders a dividend of 280 per cent. Would they in the days when they were reaping rich harvests have agreed to a proposal of paying 1 per cent. more dividend to the Second Preference shareholders? A hue and cry would have been raised, had such a proposal been placed before them. And why should a different attitude be expected from the Second Preference shareholders now? They agreed to take a limited rate of dividend; they agreed to do so because they wanted to be sure of their dividend. The Ordinary shareholders wanted to have a lion's share in the sumptuous profits. They did have a lion's share. It is against equity and even ordinary common sense, to invite the Second Preference shareholders to part with a portion of their poor fare in favour of shareholders who forget them entirely when they were feeding gorgeously.

Secondly I am surprised that a scheme such as the present one should be supported by persons who loom large in the industrial world in Bombay. Have they realised, that once this breach of agreement with the Second Preference shareholders occurs, it will be extremely difficult to find money for Preference shares in any industrial undertakings. Those who have the industrial future of India at heart should refuse to be a party to a scheme which is uneconomical in principle and suicidal in its far-reaching effects.

Thirdly, the Chairman of the company quoted the Commerce and Finance Members in order to show that it was the intention of the Government that a scheme like the present should be carried out by the company. With due respect to the Chairman, may I point out that to extract portions from speeches without reference to the context, is often misleading. Surely it was not the intention of the Government in giving bounties that they should be used for the sole purpose of enabling the company to earn a reasonable return on the capital? The purpose of the bounty and let there be no misunderstanding on this—was clearly in order to preserve the extinction of a national key industry. For the sake of preserving this the Government who have a clear duty, are certainly not going to demand an impossible condition from the company, namely, that they should break a solemn covenant entered into by the company. Now if this interpretation were correct, why should the Second Preference shareholders alone be asked to forego certain of their cherished privileges? Why should not the Debenture holders also be asked In other words, if the principle of breaking an agreement is admitted in one case it should mean automatic application of the principle to the other. I venture to think that it could never have been the intention of the Finance Member or Commerce Member that any such interpretation should be put upon their words, and if either of them intend, that the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., should commit a breach of agreement in order to be considered worthy of the bounties, Government should clearly say so and then it is time for us to consider a scheme like the present. Meantime, Second Preference shareholders would be merely committing suicide if they agreed to waive their rights as they are now asked to do.

Fourthly, if the Finance Member or Commerce Member could be quoted in support of any scheme, it should be for one in which, if no payment is made of arrears of dividend to Preference shareholders, but only current dividend, no payment whatsoever should be made to the ordinary and deferred shareholders. The surplus of profit, if any, should be utilised for strengthening the reserve position of the company so as to enable it to dispense with bounties in as short a time as possible. Under no circumstances has a case been made out for the payment of dividend for ordinary and deferred shares, by injuring the rights of second preference shareholders.

Fifthly, a scheme is placed before the shareholders and the preference shareholders are told that they will not get a specified dividend until and unless they agree to the scheme. The preference shareholders as a body must object to this attitude. It is nothing more than holding a pistol to their foreheads. It is a tactless threat and I am pained to see that responsible bodies of Directors and Managing Agents should have chosen fit to indulge in such threats.

Are the second preference shareholders going to resist these threats?. It is the solemn duty of every one of them to combine at this juncture to withstand the attempt to deprive them of their legitimate rights. They joined the company as bonafide investors, with modest intentions, and as such they gave their support to a National Industry. Now when there is the opportunity of being able to reap some return for their loyalty, they are asked to subjugate their interests to others. Second preference shareholders! Do your duty.—Yours, etc.,

MULRAJ KERSONDAS.

Dr. A.T. Dow, Sessions Judge, Silchar, has sentenced Benimadhao Sarkar, an employee of the Pallorbund Tea Garden to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of assaulting the assistant manager Mr. A. T. Cowie. The Sessions Judge acquitted him of the offence under Section 324 but convicted him of causing hurt under Section 323.—A.P.

The newly-formed Independent Muslim Party in Bengal is striving for Muslim support, and it is stated on behalf of the Party that it has been able to make considerable headway. The Party has selected candidates for a number of Muslim Constituencies.—Free Press.

The fourth Kisan (Peasants) Conference will be held at Muzaffarpur on October 9 [illegible] under the presidency of Dr. Mahi [illegible]

PT. MALAVIYA AT MEERUT.

APPEAL TO THE VOTERS.

MEERUT, Sept. 23.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived at Meerut yesterday morning and had a busy time. He was taken round the city by the Hindus and received half a dozen addresses. On the way he visited Devnagri and Nanakchand High Schools and addressed the students on physical culture and mental equipment. At Meerut College he said that the students should be equipped to fight the battle of freedom. He visited Aryakanya Patasala and the Arya Debating Club, Lalkutriti in the evening.

Pandit Malaviya received an address from the local Congress Committee in which they deplored the difference between the leaders and the existence of party spirit and wanted him to solve the problem. As they had no less respect for Malaviyaji than Pandit Motilal Nehru they did not know whom to follow; the mandate of the Congress or the whims of different leaders. Subsequently, Pandit Malaviya addressed a monster meeting on the lawns of the Town Hall in Hindi. He expressed his grief at the present political misfortune. He had been always eager for a compromise but unfortunately none could be arrived at. Whether it was his fault or Pandit Motilal Nehru's was to be decided by the country. The country had no reason to despair as all countries which were in the struggle for freedom experienced such trouble.

He then explained the futility of the "walk in" and "walk out" and said that ministerial posts should be accepted. The issue before the country was to decide whether Malaviya or Motilal was leading the country to the goal of success and to vote accordingly for the candidates set up by them.—A.P.

SHREEWALI MOSQUE CASE.

ACCUSED ENLARGED ON BAIL.

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 22.

The Sessions Judge Rawalpindi, has enlarged on a bail of Rs. 5,000 each with two securities each of Rs. 2,500 accused Kirpal Singh and Jai Singh, recently sentenced by the special magistrate to five years' rigorous imprisonment in the Shreewali mosque case for the alleged offence of cutting a Mahomedan's hand on the night of the disturbance in June last. In passing the order on the application for bail the Sessions Judge Col. Frizelle remarked:—

"I take great exception to the extremely insubordinate remarks made by the magistrate in reference to my order as unfortunate and accusing me of having passed the order without careful perusal of the police diaries. My order was passed, after I had heard the Public Prosecutor, and after I had seen the diaries and it was passed after mature consideration. In any case it is not for a subordinate judge to comment adversely on orders passed by the Sessions Judge. I accordingly request the District Magistrate to call upon Mr. Keough for an explanation of his insubordinate remarks."—A.P.

ARVI TALUKA CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

A CONTRADICTING REPORT.

(From Our Corespondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 22.

One who was present in the meeting at the Arvi Taluka Congress Committee elections informs that a correspondent has circulated a false statement in the press regarding the Arvi Taluka Congress Committee elections. The facts are that no information was received in the office of the Congress Committee from the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee regarding the Dahegaongondi members. So they were admitted to take part in the elections. All the elections were held, but when some members, mainly the Responsivists, found that they had been defeated hopelessly and not a single one of them was elected, they began to disturb the meeting and raised objection regarding the age of some members. Upon this the President without having any discussion asked six or seven members about whose age objection was raised to leave the meeting which they did. It is wrong and mischievous to say that the members ran away. The oppositionists made a determined attempt to obstruct the meeting and created such confusion making further transaction of other business impossible. The president had, therefore, to dissolve the meeting.

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

A CURIOUS COMBINATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Sept. 22.

The Jaipur Durbar have appointed a commission to enquire into the educational system of the State and suggest improvements on the present code of imparting education. The Commission is composed of the financial member of the State Council, Chairman one Chief Court Judge, one Sessions Judge, one ex-professor of the Maharaja's College, one European Missionary gentleman and one first class feudatory of the State. The majority of the members have little educational experience. A strong suspicion in the public mind prevails about the possibility of Europeans being imported and fees imposed in the educational department as result of the Commission's labours.

Mr. Ellis, Special Judge of Alipur, agreeing with the jury, convicted Abdul Guffur and four other Mahomedans, of rioting and looting a Marwari's shop, during the com[illegible] four [illegible] to four years rigorous im[illegible]

MR. PATEL'S RESIGNATION

MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL CARRIED

AHMEDABAD, Sept 22.

Before a crowded house this evening the resignation submitted by Mr. Vallabhai Patel, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality was considered. In the absence of the President, the Vice President, Mr. B. F. Thakore, presided.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai, ex-President, moved a resolution requesting the President o withdraw his resignation and continue in the post.

After a heated discussion in which allegations of mismanagement made by the President in his letter of resignation against the Managing and the Sanitary Committees were contested by one section and supported by another section, the resolution of Rao Bahadur Ramasbhai was carried amid applause by 25 votes against 22.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL IMBROGLIO

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23.

The chairmen of the Sanitary and Managing Committees of the local municipality have tendered their resignations.—A.P.

RAWALPINDI SECURITY PROCEEDINGS

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 22.

Mr. Keough, special magistrate, has disposed of the security proceedings cases against a number of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh leaders under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code. Hari Ram Sethi and Maulvi Ismail have been discharged. The rest namely Sajjan Singh, President of Singh Sabha, Budh Singh, a cloth merchant, Mathra Das, Maulvi Ishaq, Maulvi Muhammad Naim Imam, Jumma Mosque and Maulvi Abdul Rehman Kahuta have been ordered to execute a bond of five thousand rupees each together with two sureties jointly and severally of a like amount to keep the peace for a period of one year, in default to undergo one year's simple imprisonment. All the accused executed bonds together with sureties and were released.—A.P.

PUNJAB CONGRESS CANDIDATES' DISQUALIFICATION.

LAHORE, Sept. 22.

Lala Sunam Rai who was convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act in 1922 and sentenced in one case to two years, and in another case to one year's imprisonment had recently applied to the Punjab Government for the removal of the disqualification incurred by him under the Punjab electoral rules. He has now been informed by the Secretary to the Transferred Departments that the disqualification cannot be removed. Lala Sunam Raj was recently nominated a Congress candidate to contest the Ferozepur-Sheikhupura rural seat for the Punjab Council.—A.P.

NEW ENGLISH WEEKLY AT AJMER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AJMER, Sept. 22.

The first issue of the "Rajputana Times", an English weekly appeared yesterday under the Editorship of Mr. H. V. Dnyekar ex-Editor of "Sunday Times" Lahore. Its policy towards the British Government and the Indian Princes is moderate. It is understood the paper is financed by Sir Sukhdeoprasad, the political member of the Jodhpur State Council and Mr. Harbilas Sarda, a sitting member for the Assembly from Ajmer-Merwara seeking re-election. The paper supports Mr. Sarda's candidature.

MIDDLE CLASSES IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

tutional means in their power whenever they will it, is according to present day prognostications, beyond mathematical computation. For this we have to thank ourselves more than our rulers who know our great defects—that we are a people divided among ourselves politically, socially, and religiously; that some of our social customs are beneath the plane of human beings boasting of an ancient civilisation; that our political advancement is impossible because of mutual digerences, recriminations and jealousies.

Communalism the Root of all Mischief.

The narrow angle of vision is perceived in Hindus, Muslims, Christians, and Parsis in a greater or lesser degree but it is there and unless we prefer to remain perpetually in a state of tutelage, we must root it out tooth and nail. Communalism is the bane of India fostered by the prostitution of religion and will be the cause of our political undoing.

Well, is it any wonder that the treatment meted out to us here in our own country and to our kin across the seas should cause little compunction to our opponents when we do not even profess the will to be freemen? Certain countries, Ireland and Egypt for example, have had as acute "problems" in the recent past as beset India in the present, but the good sense of the people of those countries prevailed over the forces of communalism and religious bigotry and we know they enjoy practical autonomy in their domestic affairs. Is India to remain the only country where the right of the people to a voice in the governance of the country is to be indefinitely withheld? It is for India to decide that question for herself by casting out of her soul the canker of communalism. Then only will she obtain for herself a status worthy of her great past, then only will she cease [illegible] for her [illegible]

EDUCATION.

EDUCATION OF THE WORKERS

TIME TO MOVE

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

At least ten years have elapsed since the question of working class education was made a prominent question of official enquiry in England. About the only substantial result of the enquiry has been a firm expression of opinion that employers ought not to be asked to pay the cost of the education of their work-people.

The report of the Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-18, admitted the urgent necessity of primary education for the industrial classes. One wonders what steps have resulted from the recommendations of that Commission. The education in the mind of the Commissioners was perfectly clear and severely limited. It was not to be such education as would incline the students to go in for a clerical career. Imagine the primary education in India that would qualify the optimistic boy to become a cleric, or clerk, or anything of the sort! Any slight possibility in this direction was covered by proposals for a form of teaching including drawing and manual training, imported by teachers with a suitability for training the labouring classes. The tendency to forsake factory work, and take to the precarious path of the penman, was to be obviated by giving the masses an education with a "practical industrial bias."

EMPLOYERS AND EDUCATION.

While "not prepared to declare that the education of their labour is a duty of employers as such", the Commission reported seven years ago that primary education among the work-people tended to make them more intelligent, more self-respecting, more efficient workers and may be regarded as a good investment. A few mills, one or two of which are perhaps famous for the harsh treatment of their workers, have made attempts to impart education to them. Outside of these experiments, which are possibly based on the hope of a "good investment", we wonder what results have accrued from the findings of the Indian Industrial Commission on the subject of the education of the work-people.

THE CONVOCATION AND AFTER

(BY G. V. JOSHI.)

"Where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise"—so said a great poet in another clime, where the paramount question was not how to make the kettle boil. But our destinies are under stars nearer the Equator, hence darker. We cannot therefore set to ourselves the same standard of merciful indifference.

The Convocation has been held, the annual pageantry has passed off of the glistening robes, some owned and the majority of them borrowed, have been stayed away and the giant grinding machine has let loose on earth so many of its highly developed products. It is therefore but meet, that we pause at this juncture, the turning point in the career of many a graduate, and take stock of the situation. Victor in so many affrays and the hero in so many battles how is this young warrior equipped to battle with the life-long struggle—the struggle for existence.

Tradition and inborn pride have taught him to scoff at manual labours. Enormous torrents of liquid capital do not flow before him and even if they do he is in capable of turning it to any good account. Next, the pride in Him, the lack of initiative and the unknown dread of hazard combine to prevent him from setting up any small business on his own account. Thus the only situation he finds himself fitted to is a clerkship, where the money is assured on the first of every month, with a pension at the end of the tether. But what about the meagreness of the salary—well, no matter so long as he can somehow make both ends meet and there is no question of risk. With shoals of aspirants for these much-coveted clerkships, there is very little opening even in this direction. Thus, except a few born with the silver spoon, many a graduate will find that he has stepped from the gay robes into a vacuum. Thus sooner or later the disillusionment is sure to come and the young warrior will find himself adrift on the wides wide world. Nor does the monstrous machine cease work. Every year fresh recruits are added to the number of unemployed intelligentsia, thus swelling the most dangerous class of malcontents.

Nor would it be out of place should we remind the young recruit of the many little homely tragedies that have been enacted to raise him to this high pedestal of nothingness. In the cases of some of these the ancestral estates have dwindled beyond repair, others less fortunate have put up with the sneers and hard gazes of rich uncles and fathers-in-law, while others still less fortunate have been maintained on starving rations by charity and have fully realised the buffets they submitted themselves at the time of each dole. In all these cases however no less than Rs. 6,000 and 15 years of toil have been expended. The disillusionment is therefore not only undeserved but unforeseen. The wail of the graduate, when he finds himself no better than a quill-driver passing rich with thirty pounds a year, is therefore heart-rending and a just complaint against the powers-that-be that have conspired to turn out such flimsy fabrics.

Thus the sage Vice-Chancellor struck the right note, when he insisted on the national note in education and on the co-operation between the University and the various departments of the State. Our present-day useless high attainments obtained by aping unsuited methods are a slur on the present-day system. "The idea of nationalism itself", Sir Brajendranath Seal rightly emphasised, "has to be critically adjusted to the Indian position." It, therefore, remains to be seen how far those that are entrusted with the destinies of thousands of our young men, would avail themselves of this very competent advice.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD

ROCKFELLER'S SCHEME OF HELP IN ADVANCED STUDY

The International Education Board, established by John D. Rockefeller Jr. in 1923, has already accomplished much good in the educational field in Europe and America, and in future years may be expected to do a great deal toward increasing international understanding, good-will and prosperity. The headquarters of the Board are in New York City, while its European office is located in Paris. Dr. Augustus Trowbridge, formerly head of the department of physics at Princeton University, is director of the Board's work in Europe in the physical and biological sciences; Dean A. R. Mann, who is chief administrative officer of the College of Agriculture of Cornell University, is on leave of absence from Cornell and is director of the Board's European program in agriculture. He will probably be succeeded by Dr. C. B. Hutchinson, formerly director of the Davis branch of the California Agricultural Experiment Station.

ADVANTAGES IN CHOSEN FIELDS.

Mr. Rockefeller has placed something over dollars 20,000,000 in capital assets at the disposal of the Board, thus insuring that its activities will not be restricted by financial limitations, and that they will continue for a sufficient time to be really fruitful. The International Educational Board works in close co-operation with the General Education Board, established by Mr. Rockefeller Sr. in 1903. The activities of the last-mentioned Board are limited by its charter to the United States, so it is only natural that the recently endowed Board should devote its main effort to the encouragement of exchange of thought and ideas between European countries and the New World. The Board is authorized to co-operate with institutions and agencies with the view of increasing their general usefulness. One of the chief avenues of activity of the Board, though by no means the only one, is the assistance of young research workers to continue their training and to broaden their experience in other countries.

Thus advanced workers in physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology and agriculture are given fellowships which enable them to spend a year under some distinguised authority in their chosen field. About 200 such fellowships have been granted, 22 countries having furnished these fellows. To indicate something of the truly international character of the activities of the Board, it may be of interest to name these countries: Austria, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Russia, Scotland, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, New Zealand.

The average age of the holders of these travelling fellowships is under 30; in other words, they are men who have demonstrated their productive capacity as research workers and who show promise for the future. They must be sponsored by a leader in their line of work, and the man under whom they propose to study must indicate his willingness to receive them before the Board will consider their applications.

These fellowships are intended to provide a richer background of experience than a man can ordinarily obtain in his own country. It is hoped that this experience will result in benefit to the fellowship holder, the institution to which he expects to return, the country to which he belongs, the country to which he resorts and the particular study or subject to which he has devoted himself. Not the least important benefit to be derived from these fellowships is the broad cultural value of the contacts with university men in the various countries. Friendships formed in this way cannot fail to work for the good of the nations concerned, and in the course of time may well come to play an important part in harmonizing world views and affairs.

HELP IN ADVANCED STUDY.

In addition to the fellowships granted by the Board, it is in other ways helping along the cause of research and advanced study. Thus the Board is assisting in the publication of the proceedings of the London Mathematical Society; is financing the development of a strong department of plant breeding at the University of Nanking, China, is providing for the special training, at Columbia University, of foreign students for teaching positions in their native countries; is bringing African leaders to the United States to study American methods and experience in Negro education; has given needed financial aid to the universities of Copenhagen, Madrid, Vienna, Gottingen, and to the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome.

Perhaps some of the most interesting and valuable work of the Board lies in the agricultural field. At first sight, agriculture might seem to be strictly a local affair, in which any one country must necessarily work out its own salvation. It has been found, however, that the interchange of local experience is highly desirable and most helpful.

Fellowships in agriculture which have been granted by the Board cover a very wide field and include studies in such subjects as plant breeding, soils, entomology, forestry, grain marketing, rural education, and boys' and girls' club work. The holder of the fellowship in the last-named subject has created so much interest in Denmark, that the Swedish Association of Young People from the Farms has asked for help, and steps are being taken by the Board to meet their needs. Aid has also been extended to the Hungarian Village Association for the rehabilitation of native arts and industries.

Anyone who is granted an International Education Board fellowship may count himself as fortunate indeed, for the Board assumes an almost fatherly interest in him from the time the fellowship is granted until the student returns to his home institution. Travel is arranged by the officers of the Board expense money is advanced, stipends are paid regularly, and many other helps are given, which are especially appreciated when one is a student in a foreign land. The New York office of the Board is a haven of refuge for the European students who are sent to the United States, and the same may be said for the Paris office of the Board for the holders of fellowships who are in its wide territory, whatever their country of origin.—"Christian Science Monitor."

GERMAN HISTORIES

PEACE AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING, BUT LESS WAR

The new German Constitution ordains that all German schools should cultivate good citizenship and professional efficiency, and that they should further a mutual understanding between nations. There are three ways leading toward the goal the legislators had in view, when they formulated the paragraph in question:

(1) The elimination of the history of wars from the textbooks used in German schools;

(2) The furtherance of a mutual understanding between the different nations and an introduction into the principles of international law;

(3) The cultivation of civic education.

In June, 1921, a school conference to which men and women from all parts of the Reich had been delegated, drew up a program for the civic education of German children. This program contains the following passage:

The fundamental facts and ideas of the German Constitution of economics and administration should be treated in every German school from the point of view of good citizenship. Comparisons with foreign countries should be made, and international relations always be kept in mind.

In the course of the following years nearly all German states introduced civics into the curriculum of their schools. Prussia laid down the following fundamentals for the new textbooks to be used in Prussian schools:

The text-book ought to contain nothing but what is of real historical importance. This refers chiefly to the treatment of the facts of war and peace. The aim of all school-education should be the education towards true citizenship. It is necessary to dwell on the tasks and duties the German people have toward other peoples and toward mankind in general.

Already before this resolution was carried, several German schools—for instance those in Saxony—had achieved a reform in the teaching of history. In 1925 the State of Anhalt issued an edict on civic education which ran as follows:

All just and reasonable relations between the civilized nations of the world ought to be based on peace. It is necessary to imbue the school children with the spirit of mutual understanding and to make them feel the importance of international and supernational institutions such as the League of Nations, the Court of Arbitration, disarmament etc.

The State of Brunswick laid down the following fundamentals:

Wars between nations are no more to be looked upon as the culminating events of historical development but as the destroyers of supernational human civilization.

The modern ideals of German schools concerning the relation between the different nations are most clearly expressed in the "Principles for the Curriculum of High Schools in Prussia", published in 1925:

German civilization is bound up with the civilization of other nations to such a degree that it is necessary to expand German nationalism to a higher and more cultivated national feeling which, though conscious of its scope and of its bounds, will remain true to its own self without looking down upon others. Our young people should know and honour the great achievements of other nations. The history of wars should be restricted as much as possible.

In the upper form of German high schools the following subjects are obligatory: The Constitution of the German Reich compared to great foreign constitutions; international law and the League of Nations; the problems of pacifism and nationalism. Huhamanitarianism is regarded as the highest aim of a civilized nation. The teaching of history should always keep this ideal in view.

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the suggestion of the Corporation the Schools Committee has taken up the question of Physical Culture in Municipal Schools in right earnest and propose appointing a Supervisor of Drills and Physical Culture.

With all respect to the distinguished members on the Schools Committee, I would suggest the existing staff of well qualified special drill teachers as the field for recruitment instead of importing an outsider who, whatever his eminence in other directions, cannot claim the same qualifications as some of the special staff. For instance, Mr. M. K. Kateli, the Senior Drill Teacher has so far won general appreciation as to be appointed Principal of the Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institute, which is a well recognised Gymnastic Institute in Bombay Presidency, where all first class Drill and Gymnastic instructors are trained. Besides, he is Gold and Silver Medalist and a first class qualified Gymnast and has 26 years' Municipal recorded service.

While institutions devoted to Physical Culture are all seeking Mr. Kateli's advice and services it is strange that the Schools Committee should go farther afield in search of a Drill and Physical Culture Supervisor.

"THE LONG TRAIL".

BOMBAY PORT TRAFFIC.

(Continued from page 7.)

tion it is interesting to note that according to Lloyds Register for 1925, oil burners and motor ships represented 31.74 per cent. of the world's total tonnage excluding sailing vessels. Exports of cotton showed an increase of 489,000 bales. Increases also occurred in exports of kerosene oil in cases and in bulk (762,600 gallons), groundnuts (45,000 tons) and rice (14,000 tons). On the other hand there were decreases in exports of piecegoods (87,000 bales and cases), twist and yarn (23,600 bales) and coal (21,000 tons).

TRAFFIC AT WAREHOUSES.

The traffic at the warehouses during 1925-26 compared with that of the two previous years was as follows:—

STORES.

The cost of the stores purchased by the Controller of Stores and the Chief Engineer during the year was as under:—

	Indigenous.
By the Controller of Stores	Rs 19,21,000
By the Chief Engineer	Rs 2,84,000
Total	Rs. 22,05,000

FOREIGN.

	Purchased in India.
By the Controller of Stores	Rs. 8,06,000
By the Chief Engineer	Rs. 5,46,000
Total	Rs. 13,52,000

	Purchased through London Agents.
By the Controller of Stores	Rs. 34,000
By the Chief Engineer	Rs. 91,000
Total	Rs. 1,25,000

Under the recent orders of the Board in connection with the Retrenchment Investigation, the following articles will in future be included in the list of articles to be purchased on annual contract:—Canvas, textiles, furnishings, hardware, lamps and fittings, metals, paints, ropes and cordage, tools and workshops appliances.

BALLARD ESTATE.

Two plots had to be re-entered upon by the Trustees during the year owing to the intended lessees failing to carry out their agreements. One of the plots re-entered during the previous year has been leased again. Two leasehold buildings on this estate have been voluntarily surrendered to the Trustees and negotiations are in progress to lease one of them, while the other building is partly occupied. The demand for office accommodation on this estate is gradually increasing.

MAZAGON COTTON DEPOT.

The new Cotton Exchange premises in the depot erected at a cost of over Rs 18 lakhs were formally opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Sir Leslie Wilson, on 1st December, 1925. The temporary exchange buildings were subsequently demolished and the site, which had been allotted to the Asso iation free of rent, was returned to the Trustees.

There were 7 fires on the Trustees' land estate, the same number as in 1924-25. The most serious one occurred at the Charcoal Depot on Quay Street, Mazagon, resulting in damage estimated at Rs 4½ lakhs, of which Rs. 3 15,000 was covered by insurance.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

There was some slight improvement in traffic on the Port Trust Railway as compared with last year, chiefly in foreign outward traffic.

There were appreciable increases of inward foreign traffic in cotton, charcoal, grains and seeds. In foreign outward traffic the principal increases were in rice, liquid fuel and railway material. The local traffic was slightly less than last year, the principal decreases being in seeds and manganese ore. On the other hand there were increases in cotton, lubricating oil and groundnuts.

During the year 35 troop and other special trains were run over the Railway as against 50 in the previous year. In addition, 301 postal and passenger expresses were run to and from the Ballard Pier station as against 271 in the previous year.

The number of pupils who attended the school and the results obtained during the year were very satisfactory. Owing to the introduction of compulsory education during the year, it was found necessary to increase the accommodation for additional pupils. Four units of quarters at Antop Village were therefore adapted for school purposes, the intention being to use this extra accommodation for junior pupils so as to make it possible to teach up to the 7th Standard in the Wadala School. The expenditure on the school including cost of annual prizes, amounted to Rs. 4,133 including the cost of furniture for the new school opened at Antop Village.

RAIL-BORNE TRAFFIC.

Rail-borne merchandise taken direct into the docks amounted to 640,433 tons, a decrease of 9,245 tons as compared with the previous year. The principal decreases were in seeds, 7,407 tons; cotton seeds 7,719 tons and in manganese ore, 9,887 tons. There was an increase of 30,588 tons in cotton.

There were 16 fires at the docks, wharves and sheds and on board vessels and craft while in the docks, against 14 in 1924-25. None of them was serious or involved loss of life.

The number of accidents to persons in the docks was 387 of which 27 were fatal, 85 serious and 275 slight, against 391 cases last year of which 28 were fatal, 97 serious and 266 slight. Of the fatal cases, 2 were caused by falling into holds or lighters 2 by falling into dock basins 1 by goods falling out of slings, and 22 were due to other causes.

Ten accidents to vessels in the docks occurred during the year, none of which was serious. In six cases Port Trust officials were held to blame.

CRIME IN THE DOCKS.

The return furnished by the Commissioner of Police of cognizable crime in the docks for the calendar year 1925, gives the following particulars which are compared with the corresponding returns of the two previous years:—

	1923.	1924.	1925.
Persons arrested	6,031	5,752	6,927
Number convicted	5,771	5,561	6,765
Percentage of convictions	95.7	96.6	97.6
Number of cases of theft	309	258	284
Number of cases in which property was recovered	330	244	209
Amount of property stolen	48,488	45,256	15,909
Amount of property recovered	16,465	18,182,	4,463
Percentage of value of property recovered	33.95	40 18	28.05

SCHOOL.

The number of pupils on the rolls of the primary vernacular school maintained by the Trustees for the education of the children of dock labourers was 123 on 31st March 1926 against 118 in the previous year. The teaching staff, which consisted of 3 teachers, was supplemented during the year by the engagment of a lady teacher. The school was inspected by the Superintendent, Municipal Schools and a grant of Rs. 470 was made by the Municipality. The net expenditure to the Trustees on the school was Rs. 1,066.

The installation of a Marconi wireless set at the Port Signal Station and the fronts and Keasary Lighthouses and the Steam Pilot Vessel was completed during the year. As the wireless communication is liable to interruption from atmospheric and other causes, an electric projector at the Port Signal Station, a gas projector at Kennery Lighthouse and an "Aldis" flashing lamp at the Prongs Lighthouse have been installed, supplemented by heliographs for use by day as a secondary means of communication.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND WORKS.

The aggregate expenditure on Capital Account during the year was Rs. 42,21,396 apportioned over the various works as follows:

Section I. Prince's Dock Revised Estimates Rs. 5,000; Actuals Rs. 3,366.

Section I. Victoria Dock Revised Estimates Rs. 8,600; Actuals Rs. 4,182.

Section I. Merewether Dry Dock Revised Estimates Rs. 3,11,100; Actuals Rs. 2,73,299.

Section I. New Works, Ordinary Revised Estimates Rs. 24,26,000; Actuals Rs. 16,83,018.

Section II. Alexandra and Hughes Docks Works Revised Estimates Rs. 21,73,900; Actuals Rs. 17,38,799.

Section III. Port Trust Railway and Depots Revised Estimates Rs. 6,08,700; Actuals Rs. 5,10,732.

THE QUADRANGULAR FINALISTS.

Photo by G. S. A.
A group photograph of the Hindu (winners) and European teams which played the final match of the Quadrangular Tournament in Poona, H.E. Sir Leslie Wilson is seen seated in the centre.

RETRENCHMENT IN BOMBAY PORT TRUST

SAVING OF RS. 15 LAKHS EFFECTED

At their meeting held on the 21st instant, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay disposed of the following main items of business:—

Reduced estimates aggregating Rs. 1,59,131 for sett-paving and re-laying of tracks at berths Nos. 6, 8 and 9 Alexandra Dock were sanctioned. The estimates are less by Rs. 21,438 than the original estimates submitted last year.

On the recommendation of the Finance and General Committee the Trustees approved a summary of the recent retrenchment investigations, comprising reports by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman with details of the results achieved in the various departments of the Port Trust. The retrenchments effected in the annual expenditure on staff, repairs and maintenance, office contingencies and miscellaneous expenditure amount to nearly Rs. 15 lakhs.

CONGRESSMAN'S CHIVALRY

NOBLE EXAMPLE OF MR. SOMAN

(From our Correspondent.)

SATARA, Sept. 22.

The scrutiny of nomination papers in connection with the Provincial Council Election, took place on Monday last and all the six candidates were deemed fit to be duly nominated.

Mr. R. G. Soman, who had topped the poll, last time, however presented himself before the returning officer, on Tuesday and tendered his withdrawal from the contest, presumably believing that too many Brahmin candidates in the field would make the chances of his less fortunate colleagues hopelessly poorer and those of the non-Brahmin Congress candidates decidedly better.

His endeavours to persuade one of his colleagues to retire in favour of the other miserably failed.

KAKORI PRISONERS' HUNGER STRIKE

AJMERE, Sept. 22

A meeting of National Workers including ladies expressed anxiety at the critical state of health of Seth Damodar Swaroop, an accused in the Kakori case, and demanded his immediate release, on the ground of humanity. Dissatisfaction was also expressed at the Government communique relating to the hunger strike of the Kakori prisoners.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND THE DUTY OF ELDERS.

Mr. Nayan H. Pandya writes:—

The Directory of Social Work in the Town and Island of Bombay, published by the Social Service League this year, is my authority for the statement that there are existing at present in Bombay, sixty-seven communal "Conferences" and Associations, forty-seven educational institutions, sixty-four educational funds associatons, twenty-eight orphanages, seventeen Pathshalas and schools of ancient learning, eight recreation institutions, forty-seven missionary associations, five health associations, fifteen social institutions, twenty-three students' hostels and several volunteer corps; altogether about three hundred organisations deeply interested in the welfare of our boys or expected so to be, and I am aware of many more that have escaped the lime light. Here are agencies best suited to popularise physical culture among the masses and particularly among the student population. Is it then too much for the public generally and for the members of these associations in particular, to expect that the respective governing bodies of these unions shall forthwith put the problem of physical culture in the forefront of their programme and take immediate and active steps to carry it through. Even if one member from among the governing body of each institution takes up the matter in right earnest, and puts himself in communication with members similarly charged by the other institutions, an amount of positive energy will be released, such as will give a fillip to the cause of physical education that will outlive some years.

It is indeed high time that an effort in this direction were made by the elders. It is all very well to throw the whole burden and responsibility upon boys, and to call upon them from the arm-chair to do this or not to do that. What will impress our boys more will be to see the elders, demonstrate their sincerity of purpose, by exerting themselves to meet and discuss the matter in its practical aspects, to prepare and present to our youth a workable scheme and to help place it on a sound basis financially. Let our elders understand that ensuring a sound physique to our boys is the best saving and a most excellent investment, for health multiplies ability. Health is life-assurance in its most practical form, whilst the weak and sickly have a poor chance in the battle of life. Even as regards the elders themselves, it is as easy for them to add life to their years as years to their life, if only they will take practical interest in sound physical education. The young "may" pay for the neglect of healthy physical exercise; the old "must"—there is no escape for them.

An opportunity to advance the cause of physical education is now offered to all, by the proposed Physical Culture Conference to be held in Bombay. Our people require to be taught to regard physical exercise as they would vegetables—a necessary adjunct to the well-being and health of their bodies. There is therefore nothing, to say the least, to feel shy about, in attending and taking part in the Conference. Sir John Edge while a Judge of the High Court of Allahabad, notwithstanding his mature age, actually served as Commanding Officer of the Allahabad Volunteer Ribes. The illustration is pertinent as showing the spirit in which and the earnestness with which the subject deserves to be approached. With the active help and co-operation of the elders, the Conference will have far reaching, beneficient and lasting results. Boys and College students have been appealed to, to avail themselves of the Conference in large numbers and it is confidently expected that they will do their part. Will the elders adequately do theirs? Donation tickets will be priced at Rs. 5 each and can be had from the Conference Office at Akkalkot Lane, Kandewadi.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

The Hon. Mr. Justice P.E. Percival, on relinquishing charge of his appointment as acting Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to act as Judicial Commisioner of Sind vice Mr. C.A. Kincaid, proceeding on leave.

Dr. F.X. DeSouza, on return from leave, to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. K.W. Barlee.

Mr. K.W. Barlee, on relief to be District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. G. Davis.

Mr. G. Davis, on relief, to duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Ahmedabad, vice Mr. S.G. Kharkar, LL.B.

Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar, on relief, to be Assist Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. M.G. Mehta, reverting.

Mr. D.P. Shah to act as Deputy Political Agent in the Mahi Kantha Agency, vice Mr. Y.V. Vohra, proceeding on leave.

Mr. V. S. Bhide, on relief, to act as Political Agent, Jawhar, vice Mr. N.H. Hey, proceeding on leave.

Captain J.J. Purves, M.C., 4th Battalion, 11th Sikh Regiment, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties with effect from the 31st August 1926, vice Cap. D.H. Gordon.

Mr. M.A. Bhave, on return from leave, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Baramati.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, on return from leave, to be District and Session Judge, Satara, vice Mr. G.S. Rajadhyaksha.

Mr. G.S. Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. M. R. Chaubal, reverting.

Mr. E.R. Ommanney, on relief by Mr. H. B. Kidd, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Mr. K.D. Bilimoria.

Mr. Kaikhosru Dhanjishah Bilimoria, on relief, to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Mr. Dadiba C. Mehta, on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, West Khandesh, vice Mr. N.V. Desai, reverting.

Mr. Naginlal Venilal Desai, LL.B., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, vice Mr. A.K. Asundi, reverting.

Mr. D.R. Norman, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge, Larkana, vice Mr. Chandiram Kotumal, reverting.

Mr. Chandiram Kotumal, on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sukkur, vice Mr. Thavardas Dayaram, reverting.

Mr. A.C. Wild, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, vice Mr. J.T. Lawrence, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. J.T. Lawrence, on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Bijapur, vice Mr. A.S.R. Macklin.

Mr. R.B. Milne, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. J. H. Sanders.

Mr. J.H. Sanders, I.C.S., on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Larkana, vice Mr. D.R. Norman, I.C.S.

Mr. D.R. Norman, on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Hyderabad, vice Mr. A. S. Akhund, LL.B., reverting.

Mr. G.C. Shannon, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. K.C. Sen, I.C.S.

Mr. K.C. Sen, I.C.S., on relief, to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, vice Mr. B. N. Saniana.

Mr. Behram Navroji Sanjana, on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. K. K. Thakor, reverting.

Mr. H.P. O'Sullivan, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, is granted leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for two months, with effect from the 1st November 1926 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. G.S. Wilson, Acting Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, has been granted leave on half average pay for one month in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Miss M. N. Toddywalla and Miss Prema Borkar, as House Surgeons at the Cama and Albless Hospitals for one year with effect from the 16th September 1926.

Dr. R.M. Narsinh, M. B. B. S., B. M. S., has been appointed Medical Officer, Deccan Convict Gang, Visapur, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd August 1926, vice Dr. M. B. Mandhle, transferred.

Dr. M. B. Mandhle, has been appointed Medical Officer in charge Dispensary, Andheri, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th August 1926, vice Dr. D. A. Vaz.

Dr. D. A. Vaz., Medical Officer in charge Dispensary, Andheri, is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from the forenoon of the 24th August 1926.

Dr. H. R. Wadhwani, to be Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Civil Hospital, Jacobabad, for a further period of one year ending the 30th September 1927.

Harkishindas Lilaram Alimchandani, to be Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Civil Hospital, Hyderabad (Sind), for a further period of one year ending 30th September 1927.

Dr. N. G. Patwardhan, to be Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Civil Hospital, Dhulia, for a further period of one year ending the 30th September 1927.

Mr. J. Mercer, Deputy Consulting Architect to Government, on return from leave, to act as Consulting Architect to Government vice Mr. G. Wittet, granted leave with effect from the 2nd September 1926.

Pending the return from leave of Mr. Mercer, Mr. A.J.A. Illingworth, A. R. I. B. A., Assistant Architect, is appointed to act as Consulting Architect to Government.

A Shillong message states:—

The Assam Legislative Council will meet for the last time at the end of this month when a heavy agenda will have to be gone through. The Council meets for four days in all, and the time will be divided equally between official and non-official business.—Free Press.

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ACHES AND PAINS

GUJARATI ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

INVITATION TO GUJARATI LITERARY MEN AND WOMEN.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—About eleven years ago, i.e., in about July 1915, I announced to the Marathi-speaking public the idea of preparing and publishing an Encyclopaedia in Marathi. At that time the Mahratta public was highly delighted with the idea, but was extremely sceptical as to whether it could be carried out. Now, the work being completed, I feel confident that similar attempts will succeed in other languages of India. We can say that this is the age of Encyclopaedias in the histories of all vernaculars of India, and this time is opportune. In Bengali there is an Encyclopaedia, although the character of that work may not have come up to the expectations of educated Bengalis. A Hindi version of that Bengali Encyclopaedia is also in progress. In the Telugu country an attempt has already been made to prepare and publish an Encyclopaedia, though the death of the late M. R. Ry. K. V. Laxmanrao, M.A., causes one to feel some anxiety as to the successful completion of the work. The preparation of a Kannada Encyclopaedia has also begun, and the Mysore Government have subscribed a large sum, over Rs. 1,00,000, towards the expenses

All this shows that in each linguistic area the desire for distinctive national life has begun, and that this desire is finding expression in attempts to bring all knowledge to the door of the common people, by making it available through the language of the people; it is, in fact, the desire for national life that is leading people to efforts like preparing Encyclopaedias in their own language. Gujaratis are not slow to appreciate the importance of the development for distinctive national life. Mahatma Gandhi's attempts to create a national university giving education in the vernaculars in every part of India show the same feeling. While I have been plodding to bring my work to completion, I found that the Gujarati scholars showed towards it so intense an interest, that I have felt that they, too, will be able to produce a work like this, if they co-operate properly, and as somebody is required to bring about the co-operation, I have chosen that task for myself.

In the Gujarati literary conferences the idea of having an Encyclopaedia in Gujarati has been discussed with special reference to the idea of preparing the translation of the Marathi Encyclopaedia.

During the Jubilee of His Highness Shri Sayajirao Gaekwar, when the Gujarati Vernacular Translation Society presented an address to His Highness, the idea of translating the Marathi Encyclopaedia was discussed by His Highness with the leaders of the deputation, and the deputation assured His Highness that they were thinking about the project.

I was also urged by representatives of the "Navajeevan Press" to take early steps towards the preparation of an Encyclopaedia in Gujarati, and they promised their hearty co-operation in the matter. The some was promised by some representatives of the Gujarati Vernacular Society, who also told me of their commitment in this matter at the time of the Jubilee of the cultured Ruler of Baroda State.

Among other institutions which have promised their co-operation, the most prominent is the Sahitya Samsad of Bombay, the President of which is Mr. Kanaylal Munshi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate. Mr. Munshi and his associates not only have agreed to co-operate in general, but have definitely promised to undertake a certain portion of the literary work and responsibility.

I have received several letters from Parsee gentlemen also, who would like to see a work of this nature produced in Gujarati.

Under these circumstances, I feel that I should do whatever I can to promote an Encyclopaedia in Gujarati.

In the preparation of a Gujarati Encyclopaedia, one should not be content merely to translate the Marathi Encyclopaedia. Each successive effort must be an improvement on the previous one, and in this respect I think that, if a new Encyclopaedia venture is started, it should show a greater sense of proportion than the previous one. Later attempts should also show even greater accuracy than the previous ones. I know for a fact that, in spite of all the care taken, a number of errors have crept into the Marathi Encyclopaedia, and I intend to publish a volume of additions and corrections to the Marathi Encyclopaedia itself. Errors are discovered by the public only when the book is out.

Readers draw attention to insufficiencies only after they have gone through the work. All this has to be utilised for the advantage of succeeding efforts. I presume, therefore, that the Gujarati Encyclopaedia will be a better work than the previous Marathi Encyclopaedia.

The Marathi Encyclopaedia itself is a work which has been brought out after very considerable labour. Over Rs. 30,000 have been spent on Vedic scholarship alone. The research in Indology that is done in French and German has been carefully sifted and tabulated with the help of my wife, Mrs. Shilavati Ketkar, and my sister-in-law, Miss H. Kohn, B.A. (London), of Deccan College. The research in Marathi history which has been carried on for the last twenty years by group scholars in Maharashtra has been thoroughly utilised, and thus we might say that Hindu history from the Vedic period till 1857 has been most carefully worked up in the Marathi Encyclopaedia, and on this subject I can confidently assert that this work stands out most pre-eminently over any other work or collection of works in any language.

While preparing the Gujarati recension of this work many changes will have to be made. The subjects in which a Gujarati reader takes keen interest will have to receive greated prominence in the Gujarati Encyclopadia. Among Gujarati readers there is a large proportion of Parsees and Mahomedans, which is not the case with the Marathi reading public. The topics relating to Avestic and Pehlevi scholarship must therefore receive greater attention in the Gujarati Encyclopaedia. The topics of Mahomedan interest must be given more space in the Gujarati work. Even in Jain subjects some change is necessary. In Maharashtra the Digambar sect is more important, and the followers of the Svetambar sect practically do not exist. On this account more detailed treatment of the Digambar sect was necessary in the Marathi Encyclopaedia. In Gujarat, however, the Svetambar and Digambar, as well as the Sthanakavasis, are found in large numbers, and therefore the space that would have to be allotted to the doctrine, literature, biography and history of these sects, will be distributed according to a different proportion, from that in the Marathi work. Naturally a very large proportion of space will be allotted to Gujarati literature and Gujarati history, and the space assigned to Marathi literature and history will have to be less. The same thing is true of ethnology. In the Marathi Encyclopaedia we supplied information relating to different tribes and castes in India excepting castes in Maharashtra, by borrowing the information found in pre-existing works, but as far as Marathi-speaking castes are concerned, we made special enquiries so as to give the information in greater detail. The same procedure must be followed for Gujarati castes in the Gujarati Encyclopaedia.

In the Gujarati Encyclopaedia a special feature will appear, owing to the special character of Gujarati society. In Gujarat industrial and commercial leaders have been many, and, as far as the Parsee community is concerned, commercial adventure and charity are so prominent that a description of Gujarati would be incomplete without adequate attention to their achievements in this line. Industrial, commercial, charity, biography will occupy a prominent position in the Gujarati Encyclopaedia.

All these items have received attention in the Marathi Encyclopaedia also, but not at sufficient length. These will have to be treated at sufficient length.

The Gujarati Encyclopaedia is intended to be a work in twenty volumes super royal 8vo. size, similar to the Marathi Encyclopaedia, in small pica type. For the successful accomplishment of this venture, I invite the co-operation of all scholars Those to whom no personal invitation is sent, should be kind enough to accept this as an invitation, and should write to me assuring me of their sympathy and co-operation.—Yours, etc.

SHRIDHAR V. KETKAR,
Editor-in-Chief, Marathi Encyclopaedia.
Marathi Encyclopaedia Office,
Poona, September 18.

REMOVING "ALL TAINT OF PARTY"

CONGRESS SUDHAR COMMITTEE FORMED

LAHORE, Sept. 22.

Internal differences and bickerings that had been going on between a certain member and sections of the Punjab Congress for the last six months and more and which led to the resignation of Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Santanam and a few others from the Congress Working Committee and their ultimate acceptance by the present executive have now culminated in the formation of a new body of reformers called the Congress Sudhar Committee with Dr. Gopichand as President to free the Punjab Congress from "all taint of party spirit and personal recriminations" and use it for substantial and constructive work that lay before the country with a view to carry on propaganda in furtherance of their object. The members of the Committee have issued a manifesto, today, to the people of the Punjab drawing their attention to "the pitiable condition to which the Congress has been reduced in the course of last year" and pointing out that "this Sudhar Committee as a body has no concern whatever with the coming elections to the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. It will in no way concern itself with either nomination of candidates or with their election propaganda."—A.P.

CITY'S HEALTH

During the week ended 18th inst. in Bombay the total mortality 667 was 46 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 27.12. The mortality for the 38th week of 1925 was 556 and death-rate 22.95 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925 was 733 and death-rate 31.26.

Out of the total deaths, 183 were among infants under one year of age; 20 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

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FROM ARABIC & TURKISH PAPERS

WAR IN TRIPOLI

The correspondent of "Wakat" states that very severe warfare is raging in Tripoli The Arabs are rallying their scattered forces and are preparing for a bitter struggle of victory or death. Under the leadership of Sayed Abdul-Mukhtar the Arabs launched a servere attack against the Italians. Although the Italians were armed with the most up-to-date weapons and had a number of tanks and airships at their help they had to withdraw leaving one thousand soldiers dead and wounded on the field. Four field guns, and five hundred ordinary guns also fell into the hands of the Arabs. They also captured two important Italian Officers, who when pressed admitted that the Italian Government had made preparations for War on a large scale and a big division of the army was about to begin operations in the direction of Samus Valley.

CASUALTIES IN SYRIA.

The Arabic paper "Al Um" has collected figures for the Casualties in the ranks of the Druses and the nationalist Syrians. According to the paper from September 1925 so for eleven thousand and eight hundred combatants and three thousand five hundred and ninety non-combitant peaceful citizens have been killed by the French. The financial loss of the Syrians is calculated to be more than six million pounds.

KEMAL PASHA TO VISIT STAMBOUL.

Turkish paper "Jumhuriat" is informed that Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha is to visit Stamboul by the end of September.

SYRIAN REPRESENTATIVE BEFORE MANDATE COMMISSION.

The Drusi and the Nationalist Syrians in a recent conference have unanimously elected Amir Arsalan as their representative to appear before the Mandate Commission. The Amir is now in Paris and is preparing a statement to be presented before the Mandate Commission on behalf of Syria.

FRENCH IN SEARCH OF A "KING."

The Arabic paper "Fatularab" writes that the French are in search of a King of Syria In some quarters the name of Faisel son of Ibn Saud is spoken of as the probable candidate. The nationalist Smyrians are, however opposed to any such scheme. They dislike the idea of importing "Kings" from other countries.

BARA WAFAT OBSERVANCE IN BHAVNAGAR

(From our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 20

A meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bhavnagar was held on Monday, at 5-30 p.m. at the Library Hall of the Anjuman, Harris Road, Amba Chowk, to celebrate the birthday of the Prophet Mohammad. Members and their friends attended the meeting in large numbers. The proceedings of the meeting commenced with a few hymns in praise of the Prophet and then short speeches snitable to the occasion were delivered by some of the members present.

After the speeches being over the ceremonial meeting was converted into a sort of a social gathering and those present conversed and chatted amongst themselves and passed a pleasant evening.

Towards sun-set refreshments were served and the gathering dispersed for evening prayers.

DEFECTIONS OF CONGRESS CANDIDATES

BILASPUR, Sept. 21.

Reports of defections from amongst the approved Congress candidates to the C.P. Legislative Council continue to come in. The latest names are those of Messrs. Raghunandanlal Sheodas Daga of Raipur and Shankerlal Chowdhry of Narsinghpur. The Provincial Congress Committee has now to select substitutes in about ten constituencies.—A.P.

HOUSE COLLAPSE AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

While an unoccupied house in Wellington Street was being repaired, the roof suddenly gave way and four masons who were at work were thrown to the ground and buried under the debris. Three of them received minor injuries while the fourth who was admitted into hospital is reported to be in a critical condition.—A.P.

A Nagpur message says:—"In connection with the attack on a Ganapati procession led by the depressed classes on the 20th instant and the breaking of the image a Mahomedan named Shaikh Ismail, butcher by profession, has so far been arrested and released on bail. There is no excitement and everything is quiet."—A. P.

The ninth and last session of the second Punjab Legislative Council will commence on 20th October and will last four days till 23rd.—A.P.

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